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JPRS L/8239

24 January 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 4/79)

WORLD

WIDE

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS L/ 8239	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS , (FOUO 4/79)		5. Report Date 24 January 1979	
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts The serial report consists of translations from the world press and radio relating to law, law enforcement, illicit traffic and personalities concerned with narcotics and dangerous drugs.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors Narcotics Drug Addiction Law (Jurisprudence) Law Enforcement			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms Dangerous Drugs Drug Control Drug Traffic			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5K, 60, 6T			
18. Availability Statement For Official Use Only. Limited Number of Copies Available From JPRS.		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 114
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price ..

FORM NTIS-35 (REV. 3-72)

THIS FORM MAY BE REPRODUCED

USCOMM-DC 14952-P72

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(FOUO 4/79)

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BURMA

DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDE SOLVED BY CID

Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 Dec 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Text] The CID (Criminal Investigation Department) recently solved a case of homicide resulting from heroin overdose, causing disappearance of evidence and theft by a group of men claiming to be the victim's friends.

The body of a young man, later identified as Maung Aye Cho (19), was found in a drain between Thazin and Gandama Halls at Thamaing College campus, Hlaing Township, at about 3 pm on 13 November 1978.

The victim's parents told police that the young man left home the previous day wearing a wrist watch and carrying a hand bag which were both missing. Hlaing police opened a case under Section 302 of the Penal Code for murder. The case was later handed over to the Criminal investigation Department.

The CID took up the case and eventually rounded up Munna, Tin Win, Moe Moe, Maung Toe, Kyaw Nyunt, Aung Kyaw Than and Htay Lwin for homicide, causing disappearance of evidence, theft and taking narcotic drugs.

According to Munna and Tin Win, who confessed before Hlaing Township Court on 23 November 1978, Tin Win, a stores clerk living in the family lines of 973 GE (Works), and Moe Moe alias Moe Myint of No 96, Rangoon-Insein Road, went in a Mazda light-van to see Munna at Tadaphyu Lake Street at about 11 am on 12 November 1978. They met Munna and Maung Aye Cho at a tea-shop at Tadaphyu Street. The four of them got into the car and went in search for one Htay Lwin, a person of no fixed abode. They found Htay Lwin at 6 1/2 mile and bought K 50 worth of heroin from him.

The four then drove to their friend Maung Toe's house in the AI film studio grounds. They found Maung Toe at home together with Aung Kyaw Than, Kyaw Nyunt and Ma Thet Thet alias Mi Thet.

Moe Moe alias Moe Myint put half of the heroin they bought from Htay Lwin in a cigarette and started smoking. Munna dissolved the remaining heroin in water and using a syringe injected Maung Aye Cho and Tin

Win with the solution. Tin Win then injected Munna with the heroin solution. Kyaw Nyunt, Moe Moe, Aung Kyaw Than, Maung Toe and Thet Thet were present when they were injecting one another with heroin solution.

A few moments later Maung Aye Cho started throwing up froth and lost consciousness. He was fed salt water as an antidote. When that didn't work Tin Win, Kyaw Nyunt and Moe Moe left in the Mazda to buy medicines for use as antidote. About an hour later Kyaw Nyunt came back alone with two Burmeton tablets and two B6 tablets. They ground the tablets and Munna and Aung Kyaw Than fed Maung Aye Cho the powder. Maung Aye Cho, however, died some ten minutes later. Munna took off the watch from Maung Aye Cho's wrist while the latter was still in a coma.

About 20 minutes later Tin Win and Moe Moe returned in an Opel van. Maung Toe, Munna, Tin Win, Aung Kyaw Than and Kyaw Nyunt agreed to get rid of the body. Aung Kyaw Than and Kyaw Nyunt put the body in the Opel van. Tin Win, Munna, Moe Moe, Aung Kyaw Than and Maung Toe got into the car and drove to Thamaing College campus. When they reached a spot between Thazin and Gandama Halls they dumped the body in the drain between the two halls. It was about 9 pm when the group dumped the body and dispersed.

Men of the CID, after questioning witnesses and suspects Munna, Tin Win and Kyaw Nyunt, rounded up the group. Police are still looking for Ma Thet Thet alias Mi Thet, the girl involved in the case.

The seven men, Munna, Tin Win, Moe Moe, Maung Toe, Kyaw Nyunt, Aung Kyaw Than and Htay Lwin, were sent up for trial before Hlaing Township Court last Saturday on charges of homicide, causing disappearance of evidence, theft and taking narcotic drugs.



Top, from left, Munna, Tin Win and Moe Moe. Bottom, Maung Toe, Kyaw Nyunt and Aung Kyaw Than. WPD Photo

BURMA

THREE MEN SEIZED FOR HEROIN POSSESSION

Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 Dec 78 p 1 BK

[Text]

RANGOON, 21 Dec—A police party led by Sub-Inspector U. San Hlaing seized eight packets of heroin from three men this evening.

U San Hlaing and party while patrolling found two suspicious looking men—Tin Aung Swe (20) of No 295, 2nd Street, No 5 Ward, Thaketa, and Tin Thauung (22) of No 402, Yathawaddy Street, 13th Ward, South Okkalapa—at the corner of (Mortin) Hledan Street this evening.

When they searched them, a packet of heroin worth about K 100 was seized from Tin Aung Swe and a packet of heroin worth about K 50 was seized from Tin Thauung. According to the information furnished by them, the police continued to search Ko Thein Shwe (29) of No 28, Strand

Road, Irrawaddy Ward, Ah-lone at a nearby teashop and found six packets of heroin.

Police are taking action against them under Sections 6 (possession), 10 (b) (sale), 11 (abetment in the offence) and 14 (d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

Man gaoled

RANGOON, 22 Dec— The Pabedan Township Court chaired by U Tha Oo today sentenced Maung Sa Lin (22) of 30th Street to six years' imprisonment under Section 6 (b) (possession) of the Narcotic Drugs Law and to one year imprisonment under Section 14 (d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law.—(H)

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BURMA

BRIEFS

OPIUM RAID--Kalaw, 12 Dec--Acting on information, Acting Station Commander Sub-Inspector U Tin Aung, Sub-Inspector U San Hlaing and some policemen from the Kalaw People's Police Force raided the residence of Ko Thet Aung at New Pinmagon village at about 1700 on 10 December and pursued the three persons who fled from the kitchen of the house, later capturing Ma Khin Khin Tun under a bamboo bush behind the house. The police later seized, where Ko Thet Aung's wife Ma Kyin Sein and Ma Khin Khin Tun were staying, over 6 viss [1 viss equals 3.60 lbs] of cooked opium worth over 10,000 kyats along with a rubber stamp with three stars used in selling opium. Action was taken against Ma Kyin Sein and Ma Khin Khin Tun under Sections 5 (B), 6 (B), 10 (B) and 11 (B) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The police are investigating about the two persons who escaped during the raid. [Text] [Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 25 Dec 78 p 6 BK]

DANGER CAUSED BY HEROIN--Letter to the Editor: Dear Editor, Mogaung, Kamaing (Hpakan and Tamakhan) and Mohnyin townships in Kachin State are confronting with danger created by heroin. In Mogaung, heroin trafficking is going on openly and it is even worse in Kamaing (Hpakan and Tamakhan). There are also many people trafficking heroin in Mohnyin. Although aware of the situation, authorities made no arrest but delegate the responsibility to the ward councils who are also ignoring the traffickers for fear that their action might excite hatred. If they are casting off the responsibility like this, the youths throughout the Kachin State will gradually become addicts. So please take immediate action against those heroin traffickers for the progress of us, youths. [Signed] Youths of the future. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 31 Dec 78 p 5 BK]

HEROIN ARRESTS--Kalewa, 17 Dec--Acting on information, councillors of Ward No 3, security force personnel and policemen searched the house of Ko Zaw Thein and Ma Byawt in Ward No 3 at 1900 on 15 December and seized nine penicillin bottles of heroin, weighing 11.25 ticals [1 tical equals .036 lb]. The purchasing price of the heroin was over 6,000 kyat. The authorities have taken action against Ko Zaw Thein and Ma Byawt under Sections 6 (B) and 10 (B) [of the Narcotic Drugs Act]. At present, about 20 persons are facing charges under the act and the Township Council is compiling a list of drug addicts and treating them at the hospital. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 29 Dec 78 p 4 BK]

DRUG SUPPRESSION ACTION--Rangoon, 1 Jan--The Pabedan township people's police force is taking effective action in suppressing drugs under the leadership of the township party unit and council. In 1978, 173 drug cases involving 234 persons were brought to trial. In 1977, 152 drug cases involving 216 persons were brought to trial. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 2 Jan 79 p 7 BK]

1974-1978 DRUG SUPPRESSION DRIVES--In cooperation with the Central Narcotics Control Board and under the supervision and guidance of the party and councils, members of the armed forces and the people's police force, together with the people, have carried out narcotics suppression drives in states, divisions, townships and even at village and ward levels all over Burma. As a result, it has been learned that between 1974 and 1978, a total of 28,923 acres of poppy plantations and over 110,000 marihuana plants have been destroyed in the main soporific plant growing regions--Shan, Kachin, Kayah and Chin states and Sagaing and Mandalay divisions. Furthermore, with cooperation and assistance from the people, action was also taken against the sale, distribution and use of narcotic drugs. As a result, a total of 24,189 kg of drugs, including opium, heroin, morphine and marihuana, were seized between 1974 and October 1978. Violators of the law were also duly punished in accordance with the law. Among them were those who were given life and even death sentences. While the destruction of poppy plantations and marihuana plants is being carried out, the state has also made plans to substitute crops for soporific plants. In 1978-1979 [fiscal year], 8,549 acres of annual cash crops and 1,749 acres of long-term cash crops were cultivated in Shan State. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Jan 79 BK]

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL DRUG POSSESSION ARRESTS--Jakarta, 3 Jan (AFP)--The Indonesian police have arrested a total of 231 people, including 6 overseas Chinese, for illegal possession of drugs, a police spokesman said today. The arrests had been made since 7 September 1978, in a massive operation against illegal use, sale and possession of drugs, throughout Indonesia, the spokesman said. A large quantity of drugs was seized, including morphine, heroin, opium and marihuana. The detainees were being interrogated, the spokesman said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0459 GMT 3 Jan 79 BK]

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MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Theft From Doctor

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 9 Dec 78 p 14

[Text]

KUCHING. — Two brothers, one a confessed drug addict and the other caught with heroin in his possession, have been sent to jail for stealing equipment from a doctor's surgery.

One of them, Song Seng Leong, 26, said that he committed the offence because he did not have enough money to buy drugs which he needed.

Mr Chan Kay Poh, the magistrate, sent him

to jail for 12 months, the sentence to run concurrently with an 18-month sentence, also for theft, imposed last month.

Song's brother, Philip Song Seng Siong, 19, was jailed for 18 months for the theft and also for six months for possessing 0.08 grammes of heroin. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The brothers stole two weighing scales and a diagnostic set from a doctor's surgery in May.

Sentenced for Possession

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Dec 78 p 9

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. — Contract labourer H. Nahar Mila, 30, was jailed three years by the magistrate's court today and ordered to receive six strokes of the rotan for having 16.75 grams of heroin.

He was also jailed one year for possession of 14.38 grams of gan-

ja. Both sentences are to run concurrently.

Nahar admitted committing the offences at the Railway Station at about 3.30 pm on June 10.

The court was told that PC Mahat bin Abdul Rahman and two other constables went to the station after a

tip-off and arrested Nahar as he was getting off a train from Penang.

They searched him and found three plastic packets containing a white substance later confirmed to be heroin. The 19 rolls of ganja wrapped in newspaper were found in his underwear.

Heroin Trial

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Dec 78 p 15

[Text]

MALACCA, Fri. — A police inspector who led a raiding party which recovered 97.99 grammes of heroin from a car at a hotel car park in March told the Sessions Court here yesterday that one of the two men in the car tried to bribe him.

Insp. Chong Ah Kow was testifying at the trial.

of Ong Beng Hor, 40, a Kuala Lumpur record-dealer and Shye Jin Hong, 61, an Ipoh businessman, who are charged with possession of the heroin.

The two were alleged to have committed the offence at the Ng Fook hotel car park in Jalan Bendahara lane here on March 3.

The case is before Sessions Court President Augustine Paul. Ong is

being defended by Mr T. Selvarasen. Mr Karpal Singh represents Shye. Acting ASP Phua Jin Hock is prosecuting.

Insp. Chong said when he asked Shye where the drug was, Shye said: "Got nine packets in the boot... Settle the thing."

On searching the boot, Insp. Chong said he recovered a small bundle containing nine packets

of whitish powder.

He said Shye and Ong were brought to the police station where their car was thoroughly checked.

Detective Corporal Phua Yoke Seng told the court that Shye said he was prepared to pay \$2,000 as settlement and asked him to convey the message to Insp. Chong.

Hearing was adjourned to Jan. 17 and 18.

Eighty Kg Of Opium

Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Nov 78 p 9

[Text]

JOHORE BARU, Sat. — Customs officers expecting to recover contraband goods from a car at the 27½ mile Kota Tinggi-Mersing road yesterday ended up with 80 kg of raw opium.

The opium was neatly packed in 40 packages and concealed in a specially built compartment between the back seat squab and the boot of the car. The opium is valued at \$60,000 on the black market.

The Customs has detained the driver of the car a 29-year-old man from Kuala Trengganu for further investigations.

Acting Senior Customs Supt. G. Harcharan Singh said he and Supt. K. Kalikavandan were returning from Jemaluang near Mersing yesterday when they saw a car which "looked heavy".

Suspecting the car to be carrying contraband, they trailed it for about

600 yards before forcing the driver to stop at the 27½ mile Kota Tinggi-Mersing road.

After a search, they found a special compartment between the backseat squab and the boot.

There were 40 packages of raw opium inside.

The officers detained the driver and brought the car back to the Customs complex in Tanjung Petri for a thorough examination.

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Nov 78 p 10

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Sat. — A salesman, Lim Seong Peik, 25, who was found with 6.891 gm of heroin hidden in his underwear, was sentenced by the Sessions Court here to three years' jail and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan.

Lim, who was not represented by counsel, admitted having the heroin at Kota Serang Semut on Oct. 8 this year.

In mitigation, he told court president Encik Yusuf Khan bin Ghows

Khan that his wife and their four-year-old child had left him and if he was sentenced to a long jail term, his wife would divorce him.

He said the heroin was for his own consumption.

Chief Inspector Inder Singh said Lim and another man were arrested following a tip-off.

The two men were taken to Kota Serang Semut police station where Lim was found to have a plastic packet containing heroin hidden in his underwear.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

RELAPSE RATE OF 70 PERCENT FOR EX-ADDICTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES 1 Dec 78 p 14

[Text]

SEREMBAN, Thurs. — About 70 per cent of drug addicts in the State return to the habit after treatment at rehabilitation centres, State director of Welfare Services, Mr Samuel Jacob, said today.

The main reason for this relapse rate is the easy availability of drugs especially in urban areas, he told reporters after briefing 10 Asean social workers at the Social Welfare Department here.

He said most addicts were school drop-outs and children from broken homes.

"Some addicts had been sent to the rehabilitation centres forcibly. So when they come out, the necessary motivation to drop the habit is absent and they resort to drugs again," he said.

After-care

He said inadequate family supervision was another reason.

"Some families also refuse to accept the former addicts back, while others fail to offer adequate substitute outlets for their children and cage them when they come out of the centres."

He said the department had made a proposal to set up a half-way house for addicts to reduce the relapse rate.

The proposed half-way house would be along the lines of a hostel

where the addicts would live together, have more freedom and discuss their problems openly, he said.

Mr Jacob said the department was willing to help them seek employment and places for vocational and other forms of training.

He said the department was considering bringing in Pemadam members to help its after-care section of

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

SIX NARCOTICS DEALERS ARRESTED--Basheng 27 July--Six men and women were arrested yesterday for possessing, concealing and peddling narcotics. According to Basheng police chief Ya-ha-yi, two youths, 17 and 18 years old, tried to sell heroin to plainclothes detective Cha-mi-la at the harbor yesterday at 4 pm. The detective pretended to bargain with the suspects. After the price was agreed upon, one of the youths went off and brought back a package of heroin valued at \$140. The two were arrested on the scene. The police also raided the residence of a 30-year-old woman on Bo-li-bin Road near the harbor at 5 pm yesterday. Four packages of heroin weighing a total of 18 grams were found in her personal possession. Another 4.5 grams of heroin were found in her closet. The police also found \$956 in the suspect's residence. A camera valued at \$800 and a hair blower were believed to be stolen goods. The suspect works at an amusement center near the harbor. She was brought to the police station for interrogation. [Text] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 28 Jul 78 p 12] 1004

YOUTH SENTENCED TO JAIL--Hsing-shan 26 Oct--A 23-year-old Chinese youth was sentenced to 3 years in jail and 6 whippings by the district court of Hsing-shan for illegal possession of heroin. The defendant is Chen Chi-ling. He and three others, including a woman, were charged by the district court for illegal possession of 4 packages of heroin weighing 17.75 grams. The heroin was found at Room No 16, Ai-lan-ni-pang, Mei-lo Garden, Hsing-shan, at 3:15 pm on 12 September. The defendant pleaded guilty to the crime, and was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment and 6 whippings. The other three codefendants pleaded not guilty. A hearing will be held on 9 November. The case was heard by Justice Ya Chen-cheng. [Text] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 27 Oct 78 p 12] 1004

28 SENTENCED TO LIFE--Kuala Lumpur 27 Oct--The Minister of Justice Na-tu-szu-li-han-sha disclosed at the upper house of the parliament today that since the revised narcotics law came into effect in May 1975, there have been 28 narcotics dealers sentenced to life imprisonment and 311 violators arrested. The number of arrested this year is 115. The minister added that of the 28 who received life sentences, one had originally received a death sentence handed down by the higher court which was reduced to life imprisonment

by the Federal Court upon appeal. In this particular case, 132.2 grams of heroin and 38.9 grams of marihuana were seized. In the opinion of the Federal Court, the quantity of the heroin and marihuana seized was not large enough to warrant a death sentence. The above figures were revealed by the Minister of Justice in answer to a question from Senator Ha-ai-tung-sha-na. In answer to a question from Senator Cha-li-erh, Minister Na-tu-szu-li-han-sha indicated that only in national security cases are witnesses afraid to testify in court. In civil cases there is no such situation. The Minister of Justice added that in order to put witnesses at ease, a law named "Imperative Act of 1975" (for national security cases) was passed. He said that under this act witnesses can testify in closed sessions. The identity of the witnesses, known only to the judges, is kept absolutely confidential. The identity of the witnesses would not be mentioned anytime during court hearings. [Text] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 28 Oct 78 p3] 1004

POLICE RAIDS--Kuala Lumpur 28 Oct--The narcotics squad made several raids this week. Five suspects were detained. Seventeen packages and 92 vials of narcotics, and some valuables were seized. Ha-hsing-ah-tu-la, deputy head of the criminal investigation unit of the police department, disclosed that acting on intelligence reports, a police squad led by Captain Ah-tu-la-ti raided a house at Ai-lan-ah-lo at 6 pm yesterday. Since the door of the house was closed at the time, the police had no choice but to break in. A youth in the house panicked when he saw the police. He hurriedly threw a bundle out of the window and then started to run, but was captured by the police. Thirteen packages of narcotics were found on the third floor. A search in the house yielded US\$693, 3,000 Italian lira, a scale, two calculators, a pair of scissors, and another package of narcotics. In addition \$864 in Malaysian currency was found when the suspect was searched. At 11 am, 22 October, the police arrested a 22-year-old youth at the Basheng station, and found a package of narcotics in his possession. After interrogation, the youth led the police to a house at Basheng Harbor. A Chinese couple, ages 42 and 38, were arrested. Two packages and 30 vials of narcotics were found in their house. At 8:30 am 27 October, the police raided a residential house at Ai-lan-la-cha-ah-ta-la, Kan-pang-pa-lu. A 28-year-old suspect was arrested, and 62 vials of narcotics were seized. [Excerpts] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 29 Oct 78 p 1] 1004

HEROIN VALUED AT \$4 MILLION--Taiping 11 Nov--Early this morning, the narcotics group of the capital customs headquarters gave chase to a car which sped through a roadblock at Ha-yen-se-hai, 20 miles from Taiping. Ten packages of crystal heroin hidden in the car, with a total weight of 8 pounds and 12 ounces, were seized. No suspects were arrested. It was learned that the seized drug is worth \$4 million overseas. This seizure is believed to be the largest ever reported in Taiping. A spokesman of the Special Narcotics Group of the capital customs headquarters told newspaper reporters today that the captured vehicle is a brand new Datsun sedan. Under hot pursuit by customs officers, the vehicle crashed into a stone guardrail along the road at Hsing-pan. The spokesman said that Peter Chi, a high-ranking officer of the Special Narcotics Group of the customs headquarters, aided by five customs

officers, set up a roadblock in the vicinity of Ha-yen-se-hai at midnight. A few minutes later, the spokesman said, a southbound Datsun approached. The vehicle sped by without stopping for inspection. The customs officers on the scene immediately chased after the vehicle. A hot pursuit ensued which went on for half an hour. Near Hsing-pan, a suburb of Taiping, the suspect lost control of his car and crashed into a stone guardrail along the road, the spokesman said. Two men immediately jumped out of the disabled car and then disappeared in the darkness. A search of the area yielded no result. The disabled car was brought back to the customs building at Taiping, the spokesman said. With the help of a police dog, ten packages of crystal heroin weighing 8 pounds and 12 ounces were found in the left front door of the car. The case is under investigation. [Text] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 12 Nov 78 p 12] 1004

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED--Penang 16 Nov--Yesterday the Penang police arrested two Chinese in separate incidents at the Second Road and the Third Road. Forty-eight vials of heroin and eight hypodermic syringes were seized. It was learned that a police officer, while on duty at the Second Road at 2:30 pm yesterday, detained a suspicious 32-year-old Chinese male. A search of bodily possessions yielded 22 vials of heroin and 8 hypodermic syringes. It was also learned that at 7 pm yesterday two policemen deployed at the Third Road arrested a 26-year-old Chinese youth who was believed to be a narcotics peddler. A search of bodily possessions yielded 26 vials of heroin. The two Chinese suspects are detained at the police station awaiting further investigation. [Text] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Nov 78 p 12] 1004

SEVEN POUNDS OF HEROIN--Penang 26 Nov--The Penang police seized 7 pounds of heroin, the largest amount seized this year, and arrested two suspects, a man and a woman. Acting on intelligence reports last night, Ha-chih-o-man, head of the criminal department, personally led a group of detectives for a mission to the Hai-chien Wharf. The mission resulted in the detention of a car and its driver, a Chinese youth. The police found 7 pounds of heroin in the car. On the basis of a clue supplied by the suspect, the police arrested a female narcotics dealer, who is believed to be an accomplice. It was learned that the seized heroin can be used for 670,000 injections. This is the largest amount of narcotics seized by the police this year. [Text] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 27 Nov 78 p 1] 1004

7-1/2 POUNDS OF MORPHINE BASE SEIZED--Penang 27 Nov--The police of Penang discovered yesterday what was believed to be a major international smuggling operation involving a large quantity of high quality morphine. The seized morphine, weighing about 7-1/2 pounds, was found in the shape of two solid square cakes, which can be very easily mistaken for soap. Two suspects were arrested--a man and a woman. Both of them are Chinese from Penang and 29 years old. The male suspect is a fish merchant. Laboratory tests showed that the seized morphine is of high quality valued at \$50,000. It can be used for 275,805 injections. This seizure was made possible by a plan masterminded by Ha-chih-ao-ma, head of the criminal investigation group of the Penang police. A large number of policemen was kept in hiding for more than 3

hours at the scene of the arrest. At a press conference in the Action Room of the police headquarters, Ha-chih-ao-ma said that the police department received reliable information at 7:50 pm on 25 November. At 10 pm a group of detectives led by assistant police chief Ya-tu-la were deployed at the Penang ferry. After 3 hours of waiting, a sedan with license plate PAA 9847 appeared at the ferry at 1:15 am. The police came out from hiding and intercepted the car, which was then escorted to the police headquarters. A bag containing two square cakes of solid morphine was found under the front seat of the car. [Text] [Malaysia KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 28 Nov 78 p 12] 1004

GANJA PLANTS DESTROYED--Batu Pahat, Thurs--Police have destroyed about 1,000 ganja plants in a jungle clearing at Kampung, Parit Tengah, Kengit, near here today. The plants, worth about \$20,000, were fully grown and according to the police, ready for "harvest." Acting on information, a party of our officers laid an ambush in the area but when no one turned up after several hours they destroyed the plants. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Dec 78 p 6 BK]

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

REHABILITATION PERIOD FOR DRUG USERS TO BE EXTENDED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Dec 78 p 9 BK

[Text]

THE government will extend the rehabilitation period for drug supervisees in view of their "proneness to relapse," says the Home Minister, Mr Chua Sian Chin, in an addendum to the Presidential address at the opening of Parliament.

"Drug addicts and drug pushers must never be allowed to infect others on the scale experienced prior to Operation Ferret," he says.

Apart from the drug problem, his addendum also deals with the communist threat, road safety, more intensive policing in housing estates and raising the quality of senior police officers.

He prefaces his ministry's views and policies on the drug problem with the observation that, until recently, the most important drug of abuse was heroin. Tough laws and unrelenting enforcement have seriously disrupted the flow of heroin into, and its distribution within Singapore.

Results of this enforcement were that heroin seized last year was only about one-quarter of that seized in the previous year. The retail price in real terms of the scarcer drug shot

up by 60 per cent in just over a year after Operation Ferret began.

"As enforcement against traffickers and pushers intensified, the addicts formed an 'ant' traffic in, which they themselves brought small amounts of heroin into Singapore. Travel papers have therefore been withdrawn from drug supervisees," says Mr Chua.

Steps to prevent substitutes

REFERRING to Operation Ferret, which started in April 1977, he says this quickly prevented drug addicts from recruiting others into their fold.

"Some who have been hooked are extremely prone to relapse, despite rehabilitation and stringent measures to supervise and control them," he notes.

"When heroin became scarce in Singapore, the addicts turned to substitutes, the most important of which are barbiturates."

These, unlike heroin, have always been available for bona fide use on a doctor's prescription. Medical practitioners have therefore been alerted.

"Their care and co-operation are necessary if barbiturates are not to become a drug of abuse," says Mr Chua.

He discloses that prac-

tical measures will be worked out to stop drug addicts from acquiring large amounts of barbiturates through clinic-hopping, proxies or the black market.

Plan for intensive patrolling

TURNING to the ministry's plan for more intensive policing of public housing estates, Mr Chua says foot patrols will be introduced in HDB estates from next month.

Each team will be assigned a few blocks to patrol, especially in the day, when residents are away from home.

For this purpose, reservists from the Police Force and Vigilante Corps will be used as such a labour-intensive job cannot utilise regular police officers.

Reservists, now performing reserve duty between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., will be re-deployed in January to perform duty between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

In the first two years, reservists will have to perform duty on 14 days each year. Thereafter, they will perform 10 days a year, including in-camp training, for two years; then seven days

a year for three years; and four days a year in the last three years of reserve service.

Each reservist will therefore serve 81 days over their 10 years of reserve service. By July 1979, there will be 3,900 police NS reservists with 122 reservists available for patrol duty each day.

The number of reservists will grow until it levels off at 19,500 reservists by July 1987, with 333 reservists available each day.

Posts for police on void decks

MR CHUA discloses that void decks of housing blocks will accommodate police posts. These will be a first contact point and immediate source of help to the residents nearby.

They will also be the reporting and briefing centres for the reservists on patrol duties.

Upgrading standard of officers

MR CHUA, speaking on the need to raise the quality of senior police officers, says: "If the Police Force is to meet the new challenges ahead, its future leaders must measure up to the task."

At present, only 10 of the 90 positions of deputy superintendent and above are filled substantively by graduates.

Three SAF scholars were transferred to the force in 1977 and a Singapore Police Force scholarship will be introduced next year with the same terms and conditions as SAF scholarships.

From October this year, 10 to 15 returned PSC scholars will be posted to the Police Force annually to do their national service.

"These scholars will be

assigned to those sections in the Police Force where they can contribute with their brain power," he says. Such sections include the Traffic Police, Marine Police, Manpower and Logistics Branch, Criminal Intelligence Unit of CID, and Plans and Operations Branch.

Says Mr. Chua: "It is hoped that some of these scholars may choose a career in the Police Force after their three-year spell. Those who choose other careers will still be police national service reservists."

Pressure on Reds to continue

DISCUSSING the communist threat, he says the Internal Security Department has destroyed most of the communist cells in Singapore through the cooperation of the Malaysian security authorities.

"The remaining communists are on the run but still pose a threat as experience shows that they will regroup and rebuild their organisations," he warns.

"The pressure against the communists will continue so that they will not find Singapore vulnerable or susceptible to their subversive operations, or fertile ground for recruitment."

He says that as the Communist party of Malaya (CPM) continues to regard Singapore as part of "Malaya", its activities in Peninsular Malaysia extend to Singapore.

To achieve its objective of seizing power in Malaysia and Singapore, the CPM has adopted a two-pronged strategy. Its armed wing carries out terrorist activities. The underground wing provides logistics and recruits personnel for the armed wing, and attempts to rebuild the Communist United Front.

MNLF the most active here

MR CHUA discloses that of the organisations under the three CPM factions, the Malayan National Liberation Front (MNLF), an underground satellite organisation of the CPM Central, is most active in Singapore.

Singapore has been grouped with the southern Peninsular Malaysian states to form the South Line of the MNLF. The leadership of the MNLF cells in Singapore consists of Malaysians and some Singaporeans, all based in Peninsular Malaysia.

Mr Chua says Singapore cells have provided medicine, materials, finance and manpower for the communist terrorists in Peninsular Malaysia.

"The 'brains' directing the communist threat to Singapore are located in Peninsular Malaysia," he adds.

SINGAPORE

TRAFFICKERS DROP DRUG PACKETS FROM TRAIN

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Dec 78 p 1

[Text]

SINGAPORE, Fri. — Drug traffickers have found an almost undetectable way of bringing drugs into Singapore — they dispose of their wares out of trains at prearranged points in Woodlands before reaching Keppel station.

This is because incoming train passengers are not checked at Woodlands but at Keppel station, thus allowing smugglers to toss drug parcels out of the train to be collected by waiting members of the syndicate.

Sources said drug syndicates adopted this method because of the effectiveness of narcotics dogs at Woodlands Customs checkpoint.

Central Narcotics Bureau Deputy Director Foh Geok Ek confirmed yesterday that drug traffickers were using trains and disposing of their ware along the line.

He said the bureau had mounted a number

of operations and had carried out intensive investigations. Only two cases, in which marijuana were thrown out of trains were detected, he added.

Not serious

But he said the situation was not serious. He said there had been a drop in demand for drugs here because many addicts had been put in rehabilitation centres.

For this, and other reasons, traffickers are avoiding the Singapore drug market, he added. The Customs Department said yesterday that it had not received any report of this method of drug smuggling.

A spokesman said trains should be stopped on reaching Woodlands and passengers checked.

Traffickers usually operate on the night train which leaves Kuala Lumpur at 10 p.m. and arrives at Singapore just before dawn.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

OPIUM CROP REPLACEMENT PROJECT MEETS WITH MIXED SUCCESS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 30 Nov 78 p 6

[Article by Garry Marchant]

[Text]

POTATOES, coffee, kidney beans and fruits could provide part of the solution at the source of the world's heroin problem. These are some of the crops the United Nations is pushing as substitutes for the opium poppy in the Northern Thailand section of the Golden Triangle.

The Triangle, about 194,000 square kilometres of rugged mountains and jungle including Northern Thailand, Laos, Burma and a corner of China's Yunnan province, is the world's greatest opium garden, providing 70 per cent of the world's heroin.

Every year the area produces enough heroin to supply 1.5 million addicts even allowing for waste, seizures and local consumption. More South-East Asian heroin is now entering the United

States — 13 per cent of the total last year, double the 1976 figure, according to US Drug Enforcement Agency officials in Bangkok. A Mexican Government crop suppression programme has destroyed much of the poppy in that country, forcing American dealers to look outside their traditional source of supplies.

Crop suppression is not politically or economically feasible in the Golden Triangle, however. Central governments in Bangkok and Rangoon exert little control over growing areas, which are run by gangsters, refugees, communist rebels, ethnic minorities and hill tribesmen.

Opium is the only cash crop for those living along the Thai-Burmese border. The hill tribes are supplemented by

remnants of Chiang Kai Shek's Kuomintang army who moved south after the Communist takeover of China in 1949.

These people make only a meagre living growing opium — the great profits go to the dealers. Officials only move against traffickers after they have purchased the opium and taken it from the growers.

Five years ago, the United Nations Programme for Drug Abuse Control (UNDPAC) launched a US\$2 million (\$4.4 million) pilot project attacking opium at the source. The aim was to find alternative crops to opium, and to convince farmers to switch to these crops.

"We have done what we set out to do. We have identified suitable crops and found ways to work with the hill people," says Dick Mann, project manager of the Crop Replacement and Community Development Programme.

Mann, who first came to Northern Thailand as a Baptist missionary 20 years ago, adds: "Our purpose was not to make a dent in the opium pro-

duction but to see if it is feasible to grow other crops commercially. The next step is up to someone else."

Thai and UN agricultural experts, working out of Chiang Mai, Thailand's second largest city, selected major poppy growing areas. They then set up offices in five "key villages" from where they operated into 25 "satellite villages." Thirty villages of Kuomintang refugees and hill tribespeople are affected.

UN officers frequently visit these remote villages, providing seed, fertilizer, advice and encouragement. Success has been mixed. The more sophisticated and educated Chinese are more open to new ideas. Tribes such as the Liao and Lahu, which use opium extensively, have been harder to convince.

But UN field workers are optimistic. The land is fertile and the climate suitable for a number of crops. Coffee has been particularly successful, and a commitment has been made to buy, at a guaranteed minimum price, all that the Northern Thailand farmers can produce.

Strawberries, apples, peaches, lychees, beans and pyrethrum now cover acres of valley once used for poppies. A few villages have switched to the alternate crops entirely. This year several signed a contract to abandon opium in exchange for a government loan to buy fertilizer and seed. Others are more sceptical about the time, money, fertilizer, pesticide and Western expertise required to introduce the new crops.

Opium is a backbreaking, time-consuming crop to cultivate and harvest. Each pod must be lacerated and the gum scraped off later in the day. The poppies are sensitive to extremes of temperature and rainfall. This year, unseasonal rain during harvesting reduced the quality of the crop along the Thai-Burma border.

However, opium is ready to harvest just months after planting,

whereas a coffee bush, for example, takes at least three years to grow. Fruit trees take much longer before they begin to pay off.

Marketing opium is no problem. Buyers, usually Thai-Chinese traders, come right to the village, a guaranteed customer for every crop. And opium can be stored for a long time, unlike fresh fruit which often spoils before reaching markets in Chiang Mai or Bangkok.

Dealers provide the only contact many of the hill tribes have with the outside world, bringing in most of their household needs on mule caravans in exchange for opium. These traders, who know the area better than the army or police, will obviously fight to encourage opium cultivation and maintain their business. Any crop replacement programme will need support from the police and army. "All it would take is for a few of my field men to be shot for the programme to be brought to a standstill," Mann says.

Despite the drawbacks, UN officials are convinced opium could be eliminated in Thailand. "In villages where we have been working, we have reduced opium production by 40 per cent," Mann says. "We have identified substitute crops. Now we must go from 30 villages to 400."

But there is a flaw in the economics of the programme, based on last spring's prices of about US\$75 (\$161) for 1.5 kilograms of opium. With these prices, a large family would earn from US\$500 to US\$450 (about \$660 to \$990) a year growing opium. This is the level of income a substitute crop must meet, according to UN thinking.

However, these prices for opium are about half those of a few years ago. Profits in the heroin trade are so immense that dealers could pay the growers many times the current prices and still get rich.

However, once growers are given an alternative, the government could start enforcing crop suppression, without economically disastrous effects on the hill people.

Mann claims that with the right funds and personnel, poppy growing could be eliminated in Northern Thailand in five years. However, no funds have been provided to take up where the pilot projects leave off.

And even if a Thai crop replacement programme were successful, the slack could easily be taken up by Burma, the largest producer of opium. An estimated 350 tons a year comes out of areas of Burma largely controlled by insurgents of the Shan United Army, the Shan State Army and the Karen National Union.

In 1974, Rangoon introduced tougher anti-narcotics laws and began a limited crop eradication programme. The Burmese Army, using 12 Bell 205-A helicopters donated by the US Army, moved against opium convoys in Shan insurgent territory. Foreign diplomats in Rangoon say the crop eradication programme has helped reduce Burma's opium output from 450 tons in 1975 to 350 tons in 1976 and an estimated 350 tons this year.

However, according to official Burmese Government statistics, only 8,300 acres — 13 square miles — of poppies were destroyed during the last blooming season. This is less than one per cent of the acreage of poppies in Burma.

Laos and China also remain question marks. Evidence, including satellite photographs, points to large quantities of opium produced in China. However, most experts, including US narcotics agents, doubt that this reaches Western markets. It is believed that all of China's production is used in its pharmaceutical industry. — FT News Features.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

TWO DUTCHMEN ARRESTED IN BANGKOK WITH DRUGS

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 31 Dec 78 p 2 BK

[Text] On 30 December at 2045 hours a narcotics unit of the metropolitan police arrested two Dutchmen--(Siella Frit Wikpo), 38 years old and (Kinama Christian), 28 years old--as they were ready to board Thai International Flight No TG 940 for Amsterdam. The Dutchmen had in their possession 9.4 kg of No 3 heroin.

They confessed that they checked in at the Siam Hotel on Phet Buri road after their arrival in Thailand. Then they went to Phatthaya, where they bought the heroin at a cost of 900,000 baht. After returning from Phatthaya they stayed a night at the Indra Hotel and moved to the Florida Hotel at Phaya Thai intersection until the night of the intended departure.



CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HOLLOWED OUT CARVING USED FOR SMUGGLING DRUGS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jan 79 p 5

[Text]



DRUG traffickers will always think of ingenious methods of smuggling heroin out of the country and one recently discovered method is to hide heroin inside hollow of the teak wood elephant, Chiang Mai police said yesterday.

They said several traffickers, including a 30-year-old German tourist, Gottfried Schmid have been arrested with heroin hidden in the rear part of a teak wood elephant. Schmid was arrested on December 28, 1978 with 223 grammes of No 4 first grade heroin while he was about to board a Bangkok bound bus.

Pictures show Gottfried Schmid and the teak wood elephant in which he hid heroin.



Schmid...didn't get away.

CSO: 5300

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THAILAND

AIRPORT ARREST NABS IRANIAN, TWO ITALIANS WITH DRUGS

Strapped to Body

Bangkok WORLD in English 22 Dec 78 p 1 BK

[Text] THREE drug smuggling suspects, one Iranian and two Italians, were apprehended by Customs officials at Don Muang Airport early this morning. The Iranian, identified as Ali Azam Zangeneh (30) claimed to be a son of an Iranian attache at the Iranian Embassy in Rome. Heroin weighing about 2.5 kilograms was found in Ali's possession, police alleged.

The two Italians were identified as Vittorio Lorenzatti and Miss Patricia Adinolfi. Lorenzatti claimed he was a butcher in Italy and Miss Adinolfi said she was an actress in Rome.

The three suspects arrived in Bangkok aboard a Singapore Airlines flight last Saturday. They were scheduled to leave for Rome at 1.20 a.m. this morning.

Customs officials became suspicious of Ali when he bent over while sitting on a bench in the departure lounge and they noticed a swelling on his back.

Three plastic packages containing No. 4 heroin were found tied to his

back and two other packages tied to his legs. Customs officials said. Lorenzatti and Miss Adinolfi were detained along with Ali on suspicion since they had arrived and were leaving together.

Ali allegedly told

Customs officials that he met an Italian in Bangkok who asked him to smuggle heroin out of the country to Rome with a promise to give Ali the drug for consumption for two months. Ali said he was addicted to heroin, the officials said.



Crime Suppression Police officers cut the packaging from drug suspect Ali Azam Zangeneh's leg at Don Muang this morning.

Promised Free Supply

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Dec 78 p 5 BK

[Text] **AN Iranian and two Italians were arrested yesterday morning at Don Muang Airport on charges of attempting to smuggle heroin out of the country, airport officials said.**

One of the suspects, identified as Ali Azam Zangeneh (24), who claimed to be the son of the social affairs attache at the Iranian Embassy in Rome, was asked to submit to a search at the departure lounge by suspicious Customs officials.

The search yielded 2.5 kilogrammes of No. 4 heroin stuffed in five plastic bags, three wrapped around his back and two tied to his legs, Customs officials said.

His arrest immediately led to the apprehension of two Italians, Vittorio Lorenzatti (30) and Miss Patrizia Adiatori (28), as they arrived at the airport and were about to board the same flight as Zangeneh. Lorenzatti claimed to be a butcher while Miss Adiatori said she was an actress.

The two were arrested because they reportedly arrived Bangkok on the same plane as the Iranian and were also about to leave on the same flight as his, police said.

Zangeneh came to their defence saying that the two knew nothing about the drugs and were with him in Thailand because they know no other language besides Italian.

Zangeneh, who allegedly admitted to being a drug addict, told investigative officials that he arrived Thailand last Saturday. He reportedly met an Italian in his hotel elevator one day who enticed him to carry the illegal drug to Rome for US\$600 along with a promise that he would

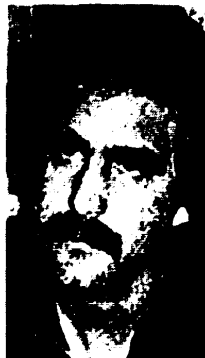
get a free supply of heroin for two months after carrying out the assignment.

The next morning he met a Thai in front of the Grace Hotel as instructed by the Italian. The man arrived in a sedan, told him to hop aboard and they drove off together.

Then the man handed the drugs to him and dropped him off on the way, he reportedly told police.

Zangeneh allegedly told police that he used to spend about US\$350 a day in Rome to satisfy his drug needs and had to get a "fix" every other three hours.

Police are seeking the two men who supplied the heroin.



Vittorio Lorenzatti



Police snip through the adhesive holding bags containing heroin tied to Zangeneh's legs after his arrest yesterday.

Patrizia Adiatori



Secretary General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen Pow Sarasin (left) questions, from left, Vittorio Lorenzatti, 30, Ali Azam Zangeneh, 24, and Miss Pratizia Adikutori, 27.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

TWO ARRESTED WITH DRUGS--Chiang Mai--Two men were arrested in this provincial town on New Year's Day when police found 700 grammes of high-grade heroin in their possession. The two men--Manop Chanthavichai (29) and Prasert Srichamnan (25), both from Ban San Pee Sua Village--were riding a motorcycle along the Fah Ham Road in the municipal area with the two packages of heroin when they were stopped by the police. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jan 79 p 5 BK]

GERMAN HELD WITH HEROIN--Chiang Mai--A German tourist was arrested here yesterday with 283 grammes of No 4 first-grade heroin hidden in the rear part of a teakwood elephant while he was about to board a Bangkok-bound bus. Chiang Mai police identified the German tourist as Gottfried Schmid (29). It was reported that he has been in Chiang Mai for some time and was about to return to Bangkok yesterday with the heroin he purchased there. He admitted to police that he bought both the heroin and the teakwood elephant in Chiang Mai but declined to reveal the places. He said the teakwood elephant which is hollow on the rear part was specially made. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Dec 78 p 5 BK]

TWO ARRESTED ON DRUGS CHARGES--Two Indonesians, believed to be members of a major drug syndicate in Europe, were arrested last night at Don Muang Airport with 9 kilogrammes of No 3 heroin, a Customs official at the airport said. Arrested were Siaila Smith Victor and Kainama Christian, both in their 30's, as they arrived at the airport at about 2030 hours, to board a Thai-Inter TG 940 flight to Amsterdam. The arrest climaxed 5 weeks of investigation by Thai narcotics officials who with the help of Interpol learned that the two planned to enter Thailand to smuggle heroin out of the country. Customs officials found a total of 9 kilogrammes of No 3 heroin contained in eight plastic bags which were placed between layers of clothing in one of their luggages. Investigators said Victor had slipped through police dragnet last September while Christian had never been in Thailand prior to his arrest. The two reportedly arrived in Thailand on 23 December and managed to evade police surveillance before they emerged again at the airport yesterday, the official said. They were now detained at the Anti-Narcotics Office for further investigation. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Dec 78 p 1 BK]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

JUSTICE MINISTER CONSIDERING BILL TO EASE MARIHUANA PENALTIES

Bill Planned Before Next Election

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 78 p 10

[Text]

Justice Minister Marc Lalonde said Wednesday he hopes to introduce a bill softening the penalties for possession of marijuana before the next election.

In an interview, Lalonde also confirmed reports that he expects to receive a wide-ranging drug report from officials in his department by the end of January.

The report is expected to cover the full range of cannabis drugs, including hashish, hashish oil and other related drugs as well as amphetamines.

As health minister in 1974, Lalonde prepared a Senate bill that would have shifted cannabis

offences to the Food and Drug Act from the Narcotic Control Act. It died after Senate passage in 1975.

Simple possession of marijuana under the Narcotic Control Act can mean up to seven years in prison, although few of the 33,281 convictions last year brought more than fines.

Officials said a penalty for possession of amphetamines or "speed" drugs may be introduced. Limits on prescription of amphetamines were imposed earlier in the 1970s but possession is not an offence.

Editorial Comments

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 28 Dec 78 p 6

[Editorial: "The Marihuana Shuffle"]

[Text] The headline rivets our attention: "Ottawa reviving plan to ease marijuana penalties." And here we have Justice Minister Marc Lalonde announcing that yes, he recognizes that "it may be a good time to re-examine our laws in this respect," and he wonders "whether you can continue to have a law that is really rejected by such a large number of your citizens." Sounds good. Sounds logical. Sounds hopelessly vague.

The minister must be familiar with the topic. It was Mr. Lalonde, in his former incarnation as minister of national health and welfare, who prepared a bill in 1974 to reduce the penalties connected with marijuana and hashish. The bill would have moved cannabis offences from the Narcotic Control Act (maximum prison sentence for possession, seven years) to the Food and Drug Act (maximum fine for possession, \$1,000). It passed through the Senate in 1975 and died in the House of Commons. Three years later, Mr. Lalonde is considering another try, and "sources close to the minister" insist he is serious.

It would be nice to think so. Despite a Gallup report that 46 per cent of Canadians endorse the decriminalization of marijuana, and despite estimates that three million Canadians have used the drug, the Government persists in maintaining that people who smoke marijuana are criminals. Last year, 33,281 Canadians were convicted of possession. Those who found the

right judge received a conditional or absolute discharge, leaving the courts with something less than respect for a law which is not enforced. Those who received a criminal record and either paid a fine or served a sentence had no respect for a law which levels ridiculous penalties at people enjoying a recreational drug used by more than 10 per cent of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Lalonde says Government officials are studying the matter "on an urgent basis" and will probably report to him by the end of January. At that point he may introduce appropriate legislation, but sees little hope that it will pass before an election is called. Is

this a subtle hint that the only way Canadians can expect civilized drug laws is to re-elect the Liberals? Or is Mr. Lalonde merely re-defining the term "urgent", and preparing us for a few more years of tortured excuses from ministers who insist that there is a time for reform, but not yet?

On the face of it, it appears that both the Liberals and Conservatives are promising that, if elected, they may consider removing the criminal penalties from possession of marijuana. Where have we heard that line before?

CSO: 5320

CANADA

RAIDS IN WEST QUEBEC SMASH MAJOR DRUG RING

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 78 p 1

[Text]

RCMP and Aylmer police smashed a major drug ring in a wave of raids Tuesday night, resulting in charges against at least 13 people and confiscation of one of the largest quantities of illegal drugs found in the area in recent history.

Most of the 13 individuals, whose names are being withheld by police, have been charged by the RCMP with trafficking. Two additional arrests are expected later this week.

The series of raids, which lasted from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m., saw both police forces search 17 homes throughout the Aylmer area. Police have also arrested an unreleased number of people living in Hull and other West Quebec areas after similar raids earlier this month in connection with the Aylmer operation.

Sgt. Joseph Roy, an RCMP drug squad

official, said the Tuesday raid culminated a four-month investigation by the RCMP drug squad and netted a "very sizable amount" of hashish and marijuana from the homes in the Aylmer area. He said the exact amount and street value of the narcotics has yet to be determined, but added it is one of the largest drug hauls made from the area.

The raids are the result of an investigation by a special RCMP 12-man drug unit organized to concentrate on the drug problem in the West Quebec area, Roy explained.

Some of the people charged in Tuesday's raid were to appear in a Hull court today. The others have been released on bail until February.

A detailed description of the raids and the names of those charged are to be released Thursday, RCMP officials said.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

BRIEFS

ARRESTS IN INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATION--Mississauga (CP)--Provincial police say a four-month international drug investigation ended Friday when six Ontario men were arrested and charged with drug-related offences. As a result of the operation, Brazilian authorities seized three kilos of pure cocaine, valued at \$7 million, which was destined for Toronto. The six men will appear in Brampton provincial court January 18. [Text] [Ottawa THE WEEKEND CITIZEN in English 16 Dec 78 p 58]

ONTARIO DRUG RINGLEADER JAILED--A Toronto man described as the "Number One" figure in a drug ring that was "spread all over Southern Ontario," was sentenced yesterday to seven years in prison for trafficking in methamphetamine and another year, consecutive, for not appearing for his trial on that charge last March. County Court Judge A. H. Hollingworth told Rawley Durette, 32, of Woodfield Road, "I have no use for people like yourself who have the Continental cars and are living the high life off the avails of drugs." The drug ring operated in a variety of Ontario cities and towns, notably Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and Oshawa. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 19 Dec 78 p 44]

CSO: 5320

ARGENTINA

DRUG ADDICTION SEMINAR OPENS

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Dec 78 p 6

/Text/ R Adm Jorge Alberto Fraga (ret), minister of social welfare, spoke on the opening day of the workshop entitled "Seminar to Train Instructors in the Battle Against the Abuse of and Illegal Trafficking in Drugs," which is taking place at 2133 Combate de los Pozos and is scheduled to last until 20 December.

The gathering was opened by Dr Carlos Norberto Cagliotti, executive secretary of CONATON /National Commission on Addiction and Narcotics/ and director of CENARESO /National Social Reeducation Center/, who discussed the psychosocial factors related to this disease, the efforts of doctors and officials and the battle against drugs undertaken by the present national government.

Minister Fraga then said, "We are convinced that to defend the dignity of man and his right to life is to confront, wherever they are found, all the interests and all the snares whose existence constitutes aggression against the social body, with its degradation of ethics and morality and its perversion and disruption of communities."

He stated, "On the basis of these principles the Argentine nation has launched a frontal attack against the abuse of and illegal trafficking in drugs in order to defend its social integrity and its spiritual, cultural and historical heritage. Argentina is working diligently to overcome and eradicate this aggression."

Fraga declared, "CONATON, which, under my chairmanship, serves as an advisory body to the Executive, has produced recommendations which have given rise to specific social control measures. For example, they have led to the creation of CENARESO, which is engaged in research, training and rehabilitation. Also, special criminal laws concerning drugs have been written; and judges have been empowered to seek the assistance of the armed forces in the destruction of marihuana, coca and opium plantations, which are prohibited under all circumstances throughout the country. Moreover, the use of cocaine has been prohibited, along with the importation of the coca leaves essential to this harmful habit."

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CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

LSD TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Dec 78 p 25

Text A recent news report described the latest "find" of the British group The Rolling Stones. Copies of their latest album which "smell of marihuana" are being sold in England. Those who think that such "clever pranks" occur only abroad are mistaken. Right here in Buenos Aires police have just broken up a gang of drug traffickers which used normally innocent postcards to send messages. Specifically, agents from the Drug Addiction Division of the Federal Police, by means of a couple of operations carried out in the northern part of Greater Buenos Aires, particularly in Olivos, succeeded in arresting these criminals and uncovering their shady activities. These first came to light when it was learned that young addicts were using lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and experiencing harmful reactions.

The Gang

The addicts told police that they had bought the drug from a person named Eduardo, a resident of the Florida district, Buenos Aires Province. The police then arrested Eduardo Miguel Diaz, alias Eddy, 23, an Argentine citizen, unmarried, a businessman, living at 1771 Fray Justo Santa Maria de Oro, Florida. He was found to have in his possession 25 units of LSD, part of a shipment which he had received clandestinely from Amsterdam, Holland.

That is, Diaz would receive word of the shipments, and the drug itself, by means of postcards sent from Amsterdam by Cecilia Pucci, a trafficker living in Holland. On many of the cards the police found different dates by means of which the Argentine trafficker learned not only when the goods would arrive but also how detection would be avoided.

However, this Eddy was not the only person arrested. The police also detained Alfredo Jose Christ, 21, an Argentine citizen, unmarried, a clerk residing at 29 Piran, Martinez, and Jorge Cayetano Blas Savignano, 26, an Argentine citizen, unmarried, a taxi driver living at 2260 Chacabuco, Olivos. At their respective homes narcotics agents found 50 grams of "loose marihuana" and 4 units of LSD.

The authorities also arrested drug users of both sexes, who, in order to obtain funds, were inducing other susceptible young people, largely adolescents, to become users. These last, who have become dependent on narcotics, undergo a recovery process so that they can return to society and try to deal with reality in a healthier fashion. Their names are withheld so that their rehabilitation will not be impaired.

The police are seeking further details regarding the case, which has been assigned to Roberto Citar, the federal judge in San Martin.

In Santa Fe

The Santa Fe police have discovered a marihuana patch at a home in the provincial capital and have arrested people believed to be connected with drug trafficking. In a raid on 3131 Martin Zapata police arrested its occupant, Cristina Salapar and two visitors, Francisco Pereyra and Eduardo Abate. Behind the house they found a patch of Indian hemp, from which marihuana is made. It was also learned that the farm was a gathering place for drug addicts. The indictment in the case is being drawn up, and the necessary investigation is being carried out.

The discovery of the marihuana patch resulted from a very careful, discreet search by the police of Santa Fe Province. As already indicated, it led to the arrest of the drug traffickers, although thus far they are only believed to be guilty, which is why the investigation is continuing.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that the house was a gathering place for numerous drug addicts, the police expect to make additional arrests.

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

MURDER OF DRUG TRAFFICKER UNDER INVESTIGATION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Dec 78 p 66

[Text] The Crimes Against the Person Division of the DEIC [Criminal Investigation Department] is pursuing an investigation with a view to identifying those responsible for the murder of drug trafficker Brigida Luzia da Silva, 46, which occurred early yesterday morning, on the Poa road, 6,600, in Guaianases.

Jorge Pais, 15, the nephew of the victim, said that the crime was committed by three men and a blond woman, who fled in a red Volkswagen. Brigida sold marijuana in Poa, Ferraz de Vasconcelos, Mogi das Cruzes, Guaianases and Itaquera, and had been arrested several times.

He was at the door of his home yesterday morning when the criminals arrived. The blond woman approached, took a revolver from her pocket and fired various shots. Brigida was taken to the Santa Marcelina Hospital, but died as he was being carried in. The initial investigation of the crime was undertaken by agents of the 44th precinct, who learned that Brigida, in addition to receiving drug buyers at his home, circulated through the neighborhoods to deliver marijuana and cocaine.

A Friend

Jorge Pais told the police that the blond was a friend of his aunt, and had frequently come to the house with different young men and in cars of various makes. Brigida obtained marijuana from the city of Pedro Juan Caballero and drug division agents are expected to join in the investigation. The police believe that the murderers of the drug trafficker were members of another gang and wanted to gain control of the "smokeshops."

Brigida Luzia da Silva lived for many years as a drug trafficker and pick-pocket. When his companion died, he decided to take over the selling of marijuana. He made many trips to Paraguay and Bolivia in search of cocaine. The police learned that it was Brigida who supplied marijuana to many gangs of thieves operating in the eastern part of the city.

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BRAZIL

DPF DRUG OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RISE IN SEIZURES OF DRUGS, ARRESTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Dec 78 p 18

[Text] The director of the unit for the control of drug traffic and use at the Federal Police Department (DPF), Fabio Wanderlei, has announced that there was an increase in drug arrests made by that division over the figure for last year. Marijuana arrests were up 199 percent, and those involving cocaine 92 percent. Following these arrests, 1,424 persons were charged in the 962 investigations launched. Despite this fact, the DPF has not succeeded in breaking up the gang which supplied cocaine to Michel Frank, charged with the murder of Claudia Lessin Rodrigues. "These cases are not easy to prove," the director explained. "The investigations take a long time and, apart from that, the law does not allow the release of the names of the persons charged."

Alceu Rocha took the opportunity to add that the Claudia Lessin Rodrigues case "from a police point of view, is not of major importance. It is even unimportant to the DPF, because crime caused by drugs comes under the jurisdiction of the common courts. The DPF," he added, "by seizing drugs, is preventing thousands of persons from making use of them. Thus we are preventing other cases like the Claudia Lessin affair from happening."

Fabio Vanderley further stressed the various courses in the efficient combatting of drug traffic being taken by DPF agents in schools in the United States. However, he denied that these courses offer special training for agents in torture, "a method which the DPF does not allow and which this year caused the dismissal of two police officers by decree of the president of the republic." Alceu Rocha added that the DPF does not tolerate corruption, nor ill treatment of prisoners, and that all abuses are immediately dealt with and those to blame removed from their posts.

Up until the month of October last, the Treasury Police Division, according to its director Paulo Gomes, seized goods valued at more than 330 million cruzeiros, which sum was returned to the public coffers. He further stressed the sizable seizures of coffee, in a volume of excess of 900 tons, being smuggled out of the country.

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BRAZIL

LIST OF DRUG-LINKED PROMINENT PEOPLE UNDISCLOSED

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Dec 78 p 15

[Text] The federal police have not yet revealed the list of politicians and people from high society in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Mato Grosso connected with narcotics traffic and use found together with 17 kilos of cocaine last Thursday when federal police of Sao Paulo arrested a gang of drug traffickers.

The 17 kilos of cocaine worth 60 million cruzeiros was found in the possession of a gang of 12 Brazilian, Portuguese and Bolivian traffickers. Part of the drugs was to be smuggled to the United States, Spain, England and Canada; where another part was to be sold in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Police chief Arthur Carboni Filho, chief of the narcotics section of the federal police in Sao Paulo, announced immediately after arresting the gang of traffickers that he had found the list with the names of politicians and people from high society. Chief Arthur Carboni Filho made no further comment about the list but an agent at the Federal Police Department who preferred to remain anonymous said:

"Lists of names like that are very dangerous. The traffickers can put the names of politicians and people from high society in their address books merely to compromise those people. But it is also possible that those people are actually connected with drug traffic or use. Those lists, therefore, have to be investigated with great care. The federal police are carrying out the investigations."

It is not known when the federal police of Sao Paulo are going to release the list but it is certain that that will happen only when the investigations have been concluded which, it was reported, will take at least another 10 days. Part of the depositions of the gang of traffickers arrested is also being kept secret.

The 12 traffickers who made up the gang are: Maria Sanchez de Sueldo, Jose Rojas Torrico, Melvy Gonzales Max, Roque Justiniano Galego, Antonio Augusto Nunes, Artur de Jesus Cunha Rocha, Maria Dolores Abrantes, Carlos Manoel de Oliveira Sanchy, Elias El Daher, Wilson Said Boutros, Dinarte Vincente de Almeida Filho and Adao Dias Batista.

The investigations to break up the gang of drug traffickers were conducted in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Mato Grosso.

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DRUG PROBLEM IN BRASILIA TERMED PUBLIC CALAMITY

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 19 Dec 78 p 14

[Text] "The number of drug addicts in Brasilia constitutes a public calamity." That is the opinion of Professor Galdino Moreira Filho, president of Youth Challenge, an institution aimed at rehabilitating addicts. According to his information and that of Carlos Alberto Leandro, program director of Challenge, there are about 300,000 drug users here, with usage being more excessive and more glaring in Taguatinga and Ceilandia.

In Plano Piloto the habit is "camouflaged," Galdino explains, "because many families hide their children's problem since Brasilia is an administrative city, protecting important figures who do not want to reveal the existence of drugs in their homes."

They relate that 60 percent of the youths between 18 and 22 years of age who are taken into custody are involved with drugs, and that the incidence of drugs has increased by 2,000 percent in the last few years.

In an attempt to help those adolescents, Youth Challenge offers them "hope through the word of God." The directors are convinced that the bible acts on the minds of the addicts and changes them. The boys and girls are interned voluntarily, either by seeking it out spontaneously, acceding to their parents' suggestions or leaving prison to be treated. Most of them come from parents who are separated, alcoholics, or prostitutes. Many did not have the opportunity to work and/or study and suffer financial difficulties. Galdino points out that before entering the institution he heads, some of the youths sought different ways to solve their problems including philosophy, such as existentialism. In Challenge "spiritual power fills their emptiness."

The homosexual drug addict is one of the concerns of the group that works in that institution. The homosexual's existence is to turn to drugs to forget his problems; it is a sort of escape. His recovery is more difficult because he influences others, creating trouble. For that reason, the work with the homosexual youth is done more on the outside level, on the basis of contracts in the street and the distribution of guidance leaflets.

When he is sent to Youth Challenge, the addict goes through an initial interview where he "generally openly" explains his conflicts. After that, he stays in a place in Sobradinho for 15 to 20 days where he is screened. During that period he becomes aware of the program presented by the institution. A first phase of the treatment is spiritual therapy, "the struggle to eliminate the reasons that led him to drugs and/or homosexuality," conducted for 3 months. During that period, the boys stay in a country house in the rural area of the Federal District and the girls in the Mansoes Parkway sector.

The next step is occupational therapy, "6 months of constant daily activity at which time they take vocational training courses and perform work in the home so that the individual will have a new ideal of life and will change as a whole." The boys are transferred during that 6-month period to Planaltina.

About 700 youths have already passed through Youth Challenge in the past 6 years. It is recognized as a public service institution and is registered with the National Council of Social Service. Approximately 70 percent of its inmates have returned home rehabilitated. A large part of them become "working personnel," working with the new inmates after appropriate training.

Financial Difficulties

Youth Challenge has monthly expenditures of 150,000 cruzeiros. Each youth costs the institution 1,500 cruzeiros per month. That money is obtained from contributing membership cards, personal donations of senators and deputies, and government subsidies for small projects, in addition to promotional work by society ladies. Nevertheless, the amount received is inadequate and the directors are struggling with great difficulties.

"We are carrying out a superhuman effort for 200 or 300 youths. The proliferation of drugs is much greater and for that reason we at Challenge are not going to minimize the problem," Galdino said. He declared that the conclusion they have reached is that the ever-increasing number of addicts in Brazil and in Brasilia requires that a new position be taken by all Brazilians, by the government, and by the organizations connected with the problem.

One of the ways found by Youth Challenge is that of prevention. A course of family education was given in recent weeks to 50 couples of the most diverse social levels. There they studied the subjects: psychology of development, religion and family, mass communications, and drugs. At the end, a discussion of the conclusions of the parents showed the need for expanding the course and the "enormous educational role that belongs to the family."

From January to December of next year, family education courses will be given every month to 100 couples at a time, who will later discuss the subjects covered with couples in their block. A center for the rehabilitation of minors is another proposal made by Challenge.

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BRAZIL

DPF SEIZES TRAFFICKERS, COCAINE INTENDED FOR EXPORT

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Dec 78 p 22

[Text] Federal agents in Sao Paulo and Mato Grosso seized 17 kilograms of cocaine valued at 60 million cruzeiros and arrested 12 drug traffickers linked with an international gang. The drug shipments were intended for the United States, France, England, Canada, Portugal, and Guiana. One of the drug traffickers arrested stated that 10 kilograms of the cocaine were to have been delivered to Pastor Jim Jones, of the People's Temple sect, who ordered the collective suicide several weeks ago in Guiana.

The police effort began with the seizure of two kilograms of the drug found in an accordion, after which "operation extermination" was launched, with more than 30 federal agents headed by Chief Artur Carbone Filho participating. Four Bolivians, six Brazilians, and two Portuguese citizens were arrested. The investigations are continuing because the agents learned that another eight kilograms of cocaine were turned over by the drug traffickers to the "pilots" (drug couriers). All airports and embarkation points in the country are being watched.

According to the federal police, drugs were found in the possession of almost all those arrested. Chief Carbone said that although the drug traffickers were working with an "international connection," taking orders from the gang leaders, they operated within an "airtight compartment" system (functioning separately such that none knew the others). Those arrested said that this method is used to "ensure the best results and as a safety measure to protect the drugs."

In addition to the European countries, the drug traffickers intended to sell the cocaine in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre and Pernambuco. According to architect Wilson Said Boutros, a resident of Campo Grande, in Mato Grosso, "all the networks in these Brazilian cities were waiting for the drug to arrive in order to process it on contract." The drug traffickers were involved with individuals who sold cocaine on shipboard and in clubs and demand "is very great at this end of the year period, because of New Year's celebrations," Boutros explained.

A contract for five grams of pure cocaine can cost up to 10,000 cruzeiros, according to one of the police agents who participated in the investigation. According to that same agent, Brazil has been serving as a "bridge" for the international traffic developed by the mafia "connection." Chief Carbone added that those arrested said that Brazil was chosen because of its vast territorial area. The cocaine seized--and the other eight kilograms--was already consigned and would have been carried by private and commercial aircraft and ships.

The major cocaine distilleries are in the city of Santa Cruz de La Sierra, in Bolivia. The narcotics bureau in the United States has an up to date intelligence service and is aware of those arriving in and departing from Bolivia with "intelligence" about drugs. U.S. policemen contributed to the arrest of the drug traffickers. Federal police agents arrested Bolivian citizens Maria Sanchez de Sueldo, Jose Rojas Torrico, Malvy Gonzalez Max and Roque Justiniano Gallego, residents of Santa Cruz de La Sierra; Portuguese citizens Antonio Augusto Nunes and Arthur de Jesus Cunha Rocha, and Brazilian citizens Maria Dolores Abrantes, Carlos Manoel de Oliveira Sanchy, residents of Coimbra Portugal, Eliana El Daher, architect Wilson Said Bou-tros, Dinarte Vicente de Almeida Filho, residents of Campo Grande, Mato Grosso, and Adao Dias Batista, who lives in Corumba.

The greater part of the cocaine--about nine kilograms--was seized from the Bolivians. This effort was coordinated by the director of the drug division of the federal police, and many individuals in Mato Grosso society are on police lists as drug traffickers and addicts. According to the federal police, their names were not revealed on the orders of the Ministry of Justice, "until such time as the responsibility of each individual can be duly established."

The federal agents involved in the operation made a survey of the route the drugs follow after leaving the city of Santa Cruz de La Sierra in Bolivia to reach Sao Paulo, Santos and Campinas. From Santa Cruz, the "pilot"--the individual entrusted with carrying the drug--travels to Puerto Suarez, onto Corumba and Campo Grande, and then to the state of Mato Grosso. From there, he has the choice of travelling to Sao Paulo by airplane or continuing by road.

The next stopping point after Campo Grande is Presidente Prudente, then on to Penapolis, Marilia, Bauru and Sao Paulo. From the capital the courier travels to Santos, where the drug is loaded on ships flying French or Greek flag, or he may go to Viracopos and Congonhas, where the drug is put on a plane. Portuguese citizens Arthur de Jesus Cunha Rocha and Antonio Augusto Nunes were carrying four kilograms of cocaine when arrested, and intended to return to Portugal by plane.

Smuggling Methods

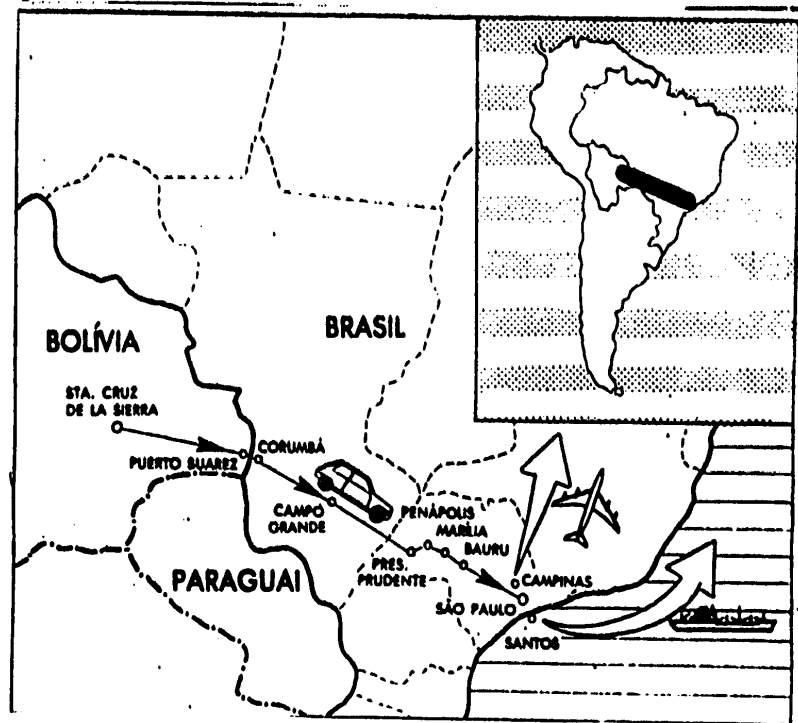
The cocaine taken abroad is always divided into small quantities, often hidden in trouser hems, coat collars, false suitcase bottoms, belts, dolls, plaster statues, plush muffs, women's coat-linings, photograph album covers, double shoe soles, cans of coffee, Canadian currency and surfboards.

Rigorous checks are not made at the national airports, and federal agents said that in Europe and the United States, on the contrary, drug agents examine all suitcases and passengers. The police believe that the major drug traffickers have contacts in almost all the ports and airports to help them take drugs through.



The traffickers had connections as far as the United States and Europe.

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

EXPULSION OF TRAFFICKERS--The president of the republic signed a decree yesterday revoking the expulsion of the Portuguese, Eduardo Dourado Fernandes, beneficiary under the law that prohibits the expulsion of foreigners having children born in this country. Under another decree signed by President Geisel and based on legal proceedings by the Ministry of Justice, the Paraguayan, Victor Pastor Benitex, the Argentine, Claudio Orlando Serbali, and the Peruvian, Jose Luiz Pomaeda de Cuba, all involved in drugs, were expelled from the country. The decrees were published in the Official Journal issued yesterday. This year four prisoners in the state of Sao Paulo were the beneficiaries of the Christmas pardon and 76 prisoners in various states had their sentences reduced under a decree signed yesterday by the president of the republic. Those pardoned are: Arlindo Felix Chain, Carlos Panes Lucas, Jorge Dias and Santos Veiga. [Text] [Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 21 Dec 78 p 11] 8711

CS0: 5300

CHILE

POLICE UNCOVER CHILE'S BIGGEST LSD DEAL, ARREST THREE

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Dec 78 p C 1

[Text] The biggest LSD traffic operation in Chile was discovered with the successful outcome of investigations conducted over a period of 9 days by personnel from the Department of Drug Control and Crime Prevention (OS-7) of the Carabineers [National Police], leading to the arrest of the three persons responsible for the crime. Two of them are Chileans and one is a naturalized Chilean of Argentine origin; police found 1,447 doses of the above-mentioned hallucinogen in their possession; experts consider this substance to be "the most dangerous drug at this time."

The unusual aspect of this case is that the LSD doses were camouflaged as harmless United States Christmas cards.

The arrested were identified as Juan Carlos Buschmann de Santos, 24, single, a high school graduate, a naturalized Chilean of Argentine origin, ID card No. 7,015,784-4, from Santiago, residing at 6220 Martin de Zamora, Las Condes; Augusto Cortez Maturana, 37, single, architect, Chilean, college graduate, residing at 157 Marchant Pereira, Providencia, ID card No. 138,203, Talca; and Pedro Pablo Ateaga Correa, 27, married, photographer, high school graduate, no ID card, residing at 320 La Concepcion, Providencia. All of them were turned over to the Sixth Criminal Higher Court of Santiago which will conduct the trial.

Lt Col Luis D. Fontaine Manriquez, commander of OS-7, who gave newsmen this information, declared that "fortunately, the subjects were arrested after they had sold only something like 20 doses of LSD, thus preventing a real drama because, if all of the drugs had been sold, about 5,000 youths would today be exposed to serious physiological and psychological disorders."

The police chief said that "what these detainees were trying to pull off was a real crime against Chilean youths."

He repeated that the traffic detected here "is the biggest operation discovered so far in Chile because much smaller doses have been confiscated from criminals on two earlier occasions."

Fontaine showed newsmen a thin slip of paper--similar to wallpaper--with small squares, indicating that there was one dose of LSD in each of them, for a maximum of five persons. He added that this drug is also being pushed in "scotch tape, little sugar bags, and stuck to stamps."

Investigation

On the basis of information received by the technical advisory section of OS-7, to the effect that detainees Buschmann and Cortez were drug suppliers in the eastern part of the capital, an investigation was launched to establish the correctness of this information. A surveillance and tailing operation was launched for this purpose with positive results. At about 2200 last Monday, in Faro de Apoquindo, Juan Carlos Buschmann de Santos was arrested; in his possession, in his trouser pocket, officers found 29 doses of LSD which, as he confessed, he was bringing for sale among consumers in the area.

On being questioned, Buschmann said that he had received 40 doses of LSD from Ateaga "so that, together with Cortez, they would be handling 550 pesos worth each."

Investigators went to the home of Ateaga, accompanied by Buschmann, in order to find the exact place where the rest of the drug was being hidden. Once they arrived there, they questioned Ateaga who was accompanied by Cortez. Both admitted their guilt. Police officers confiscated 1,447 doses in the building, camouflaged as Christmas cards from the United States.

According to investigators, Ateaga confessed that he entered the country on 18 December after having spent 4½ years in the United States. He added that "before going to Chile, I contacted a United States trafficker in the city of San Francisco, California, from whom I bought the LSD."

The Court

Personnel from OS-7 announced that the confiscated drugs were turned over to the pharmaceutical section of the National Health Service and that the detainees were turned over to the Sixth Criminal Higher Court of Santiago which will handle the trial.

Lt Col Luis Fontaine said that "LSD is a drug classified as a hallucinogen whose use in medicine had to be stopped due to the danger it constituted in the treatment of patients who suffered serious psychopathic disorders and changes. Scientific investigators recently found out that the use of LSD causes serious disturbances, both physiological and psychological. The effect of a small dose of approximately 0.12 milligrams lasts about 54 hours in terms of organic changes and transformation; individuals go through the stages of stimulation, hallucination, and depression and these generally lead the consuming individuals on to suicide."

The police chief added that "it is not necessary to take LSD orally since it suffices to hold it between the thumbs for an interval of 30 seconds to get the same intoxication through osmosis."

"Just 3 hours after consumption," he said, there are disturbances in perception, called synesthesia and paresthesia which change the sense of vision and hearing. The body goes to sleep, along with hallucinations, including visions, and the individual may believe that he is performing physical acts that are beyond normal. The chromosome damage produces by LSD could be compared to the consequences deriving during the decade of the sixties from the use of Thalidomide, when children were born with morphological changes."

PHOTO APPENDIX



LSD Drug Traffickers. Each of the little squares in the thin paper, corresponding to a Christmas card, in the photo on top [not included] contains a dose impregnated with the dangerous hallucinogen which, as was pointed out, is enough for five persons. The bottom photo shows, from left to right, Juan Carlos Buschmann de Santos, Pedro Pablo Ateaga Correa, and Augusto Cortex Maturana, the three persons arrested by the Drug Control and Crime Prevention Department (OS-7) of the Carabineers of Chile.

5058
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

F-2 COMMANDER TO DRUGS COURSE IN ARGENTINA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Dec 78 p B-3



[Text] Col Miguel Maza Marquez, national F-2 commander, went to Buenos Aires (Argentina) yesterday in order to participate in a course on combating drug traffic.

7717
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA LEGALIZED FOR SOME USES

Bogota EL TIEMPO, in Spanish 6 Dec 78 p A-8

[Article by Ismael E. Arenas: "Way Clear for Several Uses of Marihuana"]

[Text] The Bogota Superior Court tacitly accepted the use of marihuana for therapeutic purposes--concretely for the treatment of arthritis--by acquitting a woman who had 7 pounds of marihuana in her possession to use for the disease.

The court felt that the drug law was not violated by the possession of marihuana for a method that has become common in Colombia: the use of the drug in baths and ointments to alleviate the pains of arthritis and similar diseases.

The use of marihuana--not to smoke but to rub it on--was verified in the specific case of the woman through a study made by forensic doctors.

Judge Pantaleon Mejia Garzon carried out the legal study because of a trial in which a woman had been sentenced to 18 months in prison.

According to what was verified, the accused had acquired 7 pounds of the well-known and dangerous drug in order to use it in baths to cure arthritis, a disease that had been diagnosed by the doctors and was verified by the government forensic doctors.

When her spurned lover denounced her, the woman was indicted and the judge of the Third Criminal Court in Bogota imposed the sentence of 18 months in prison.

For several years there has been the belief that marihuana dissolved in alcohol is an ideal remedy to alleviate the pains of arthritis.

Many people on all social levels use marihuana in ointments and plasters in order to "numb" the pain.

It must be pointed out that marihuana--banned in the United States and Colombia because of its terrible effect on addicts--is being tested therapeutically for different diseases. In North America, for example, there have been tests in glaucoma cases and some cases of cancer.

Of course, the possession of large quantities of marihuana--even if the owner alleges that he is arthritic--is punished as a violation of the drug law.

The court has ruled now on the case of a sick woman who had acquired 7 pounds of marihuana to use as medicine.

The woman, sick with arthritis, despaired at the futility of conventional medical treatments and decided to obtain marihuana in which to bathe herself.

One day the lady quarreled with her lover and he, angry, decided to denounce her to the authorities for possession of marihuana. Her house was surrounded and the 7 pounds were found, of course.

The woman was arrested and tried for violating Decree 118 of 1974--that is, the drug law.

The judge of the Third Criminal Court in Bogota sentenced the sick woman to 1½ years in prison. The case reached the criminal division of the Superior Court and was assigned to Judge Pantaleon Mejia Garzon. He consulted forensic doctors about the therapeutic uses of marihuana in relation to arthritis.

The forensic doctors responded: "The use of marihuana in the treatment of arthritic or similar problems is not accepted in therapeutic medicine even though it is used for these objectives."

Judge Mejia Garzon, making an overall study of the case, reached the conclusion that the drug law had not been violated and, consequently, it was wrong to sentence her to 18 months in prison.

For this reason the sentence was revoked and she was acquitted.

Thus the use of marihuana was practically authorized by judicial authorities...but only for bathing.

7717
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA WIPES OUT NORMAL AGRICULTURE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Dec 78 p B-3

[Article by Jose Cervantes: "Marihuana Destroyed Agriculture"]

[Text] Barranquilla, 10 Dec--Hugo Escobar Sierra, minister of justice, confirmed here that "marihuana cultivation and traffic have destroyed agriculture in La Guajira. We can no longer find even one yucca on the peninsula."

Escobar Sierra said that the eastern plains have also been converted into a paradise for marihuana traffickers and stated that it is cultivated and sold there although on a smaller scale than in La Guajira.

Also he said that the government forces have discovered more marihuana fields and clandestine airports in the plains and La Guajira. He challenged the gangsters and said: "We are sure of winning this battle. They will see."

The minister of justice announced here that the state of siege that has been in effect in the country for 5 years would be lifted in the middle of next year once the new Penal Code and the reform of Colombian justice go into effect.

The minister stressed the problems of La Guajira. He said that President Turbay Ayala has appointed eight ministers to go to the peninsula and evaluate the true situation on the spot.

He said that some clandestine airports are being destroyed but others that are in better technical condition than the legitimate airports will be used as stopover airports for flights abroad, duly supervised by the government.

"Imagine," he said, "agriculture has been destroyed in La Guajira. The problem is so serious that there is no longer even one yucca (manioc) in La Guajira."

Concerning the situation of justice, the courts and jails in Colombia, the minister indicated that with the reform of justice and the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, "we will correct many errors, many gaps."

He announced that 80 million pesos will be allocated for the rehabilitation, expansion and construction of new jails.

He lamented the depressing state of the courts and the delay in proceedings but he optimistically recalled: "We will correct all that."

The minister pointed out that some lawyers exploit the gaps in present Colombian legislation to defend traffickers and give an honest appearance to crimes that are not included in our codes. Thus it is urgent to reform Colombian justice so that the new crimes that led to a new public safety law do not remain untouched by justice.

Escobar Sierra ended his dialog with EL TIEMPO stating: "Do not think that the United States directed and advised us to promulgate the public safety law. You can be sure that it was an autonomous and courageous position or decision by our president, Julio Cesar Turbay."

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

RECENT DRUG SEIZURES--Santa Marta, 27 Nov--Sunday the army struck a well-aimed blow against the marihuana traffickers by capturing 10 of the gangsters and confiscating six vehicles and 600 bundles of marihuana worth 80 million pesos. During the operation in Aracataca, several of the traffickers were shot but managed to flee, according to the authorities today. The marihuana was being transported in four large trucks escorted by two campers. The confrontation took place between Aracataca and the town of El Reten. Several weapons were also confiscated. The 10 arrested were not identified but it was indicated that several were "big fish." The authorities dealt a spectacular blow against a well-organized gang of marihuana traffickers in La Guajira in accord with the laws against traffickers and smugglers put into effect by the national government. The information office of the Ministry of National Defense reported that combined troops of the army and police seized 23 boxes of pressed marihuana, ammunition for automatic rifles, airplane oil, tents, seven parachutes, radio scanners, field glasses and several documents in El Playon District of the town of Carraipia. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Nov 78 p A-3] 7717

THREE DRUG RAIDS--In the past few hours the authorities dealt new blows to drug traffickers by seizing a large quantity of marihuana and cocaine and capturing four criminals. The operation was carried out in the departments of La Guajira, Meta and Cundinamarca. Combined troops of the police, the army and the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] participated in it, according to the information office of the Ministry of National Defense. The first blow was struck by soldiers of the "Cartagena" Battalion who seized 150 bundles of marihuana inside a building at "Pelechua" in the town of Riohacha, La Guajira Department. The second operation was carried out north of the Colombian capital by members of the antinarcotics group of the Bogota Police F-2 who seized 500 grams of cocaine and 370 of marihuana. In this operation Carlos Alfonso Torsonville Prada was arrested for possession of the alkaloid and the hallucinogen. The

third blow against the drug traffickers took place in Meta Department when members of the rural DAS discovered a field of marihuana on the San Fernando farm in the town of Puerto Rico. Gonzalo Rodriguez Roa, Jose Nelson Cubides and Manuel Gomez Gomez were arrested. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Dec 78 p C-2] 7717

COCAINE, MARIHUANA SEIZED--In the past few hours the authorities struck harsh blows against the drug traffickers by confiscating a large quantity of marihuana and cocaine and capturing four criminals. The operations were carried out in the departments of La Guajira, Meta and Cundinamarca and combined troops of the army, DAS and police participated in them, according to a spokesman from the Ministry of National Defense. The first operation was carried out by soldiers of the "Cartagena" Battalion who seized 150 bundles of marihuana inside a building at "Pelucha" [as published] in the town of Riohacha, La Guajira Department. The second blow was dealt north of Bogota by members of the antinarcotics group of the Bogota Police F-2 who seized 500 grams of cocaine and 370 of marihuana. In this operation Carlos Alfonso Torsonville Prada was arrested for possession of the alkaloid and the hallucinogen. Finally, in Meta Department, members of the rural DAS discovered a field of marihuana on the "San Fernando" farm in the town of Puerto Rico and arrested Gonzalo Rodriguez Roa, Jose Nelson Cubides and Manuel Gomez Gomez for the illegal business. The marihuana field was destroyed within hours by the appropriate authorities in the presence of officials from the Office of Attorney General of the Nation. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Dec 78 p 15] 7717

CSO: 5300

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED--Jose Angel Salguero Tencio and Julio Cesar Lopez Gutierrez were captured during a recent police operation and were charged with selling cocaine at a local discotheque. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CAMPAIGN COORDINATOR DESCRIBES ANTIDRUG POLICY

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 11 Dec 78 p 6

[Text] "The use of medium and high-powered weapons is always associated with the drug traffic, and this is what has forced the Federal Judicial Police to wage a relentless battle against this activity, which is what we are trying to eradicate.

"Therefore, we sometimes have to hold individuals who have violated the law for longer periods of time, in order to complete the preliminary investigation and subsequently place them at the disposal of the court. But this is not a general rule to be followed in all instances, and we close some records when we feel that all the evidence has been found and that all that needs to be done is to arrest the accomplices of the individual in custody."

These remarks were addressed to the members of the Bar Association by Cruz Lopez Garza, coordinator of the Permanent Campaign Against the Drug Traffic in Zone 06, who stressed the fact that his only concern is to combat the highly dangerous crime against health in its various degrees.

"A charge has been made by Federal Judicial Police Comdr Juan Jose Hernandez del Castillo to the effect that there are other entities in the state and that, every time they make an arrest they claim to be members of the 'Federal Judicial Police;' something which we are normally forbidden to do, because our work consists solely of arresting those reported to us through the pertinent warrant for their arrest."

Lopez Garza explained: "We are particularly concerned with arresting persons in compliance with arrest warrants or who have been caught in the act; and, thanks to this, it has been possible to issue orders for official imprisonment in 98 percent of the cases, and hence reduce second offenses related to crimes against health in 65 percent of the cases.

"There has always been an attempt to make the Federal Judicial Police forces appear to be a group of heartless gorillas, and it has sometimes been said that a group of ballet dancers cannot be sent to combat the drug traffic; and therefore, out of 500 charges made against us for different reasons, only two or three at the most are warranted.

"Some of the most recent orders that have been received are to arraign those who have been arrested when any of the legal degrees of crime can be proven against them, and to hold them for trial; and to release those against whom no charges can be proven, but without neglecting to make the preliminary investigation."

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

CAUSES OF ADDICTION IN CHILDREN DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Nov 78 pp A-4, A-10

[Article by Hector Solis Quiroga]

[Text] There is great concern in knowing how to prevent drug addiction among children and adolescents. To prevent means to make preparations in advance to prevent a danger. Therefore, true prevention is based on a knowledge of the causes and the manner in which to combat those causes.

If we consider that every child normally requires love and family care and that he should not only be given what he needs but required, from early childhood on, to meet an increasing series of obligations, we shall realize that, without those factors, he or she will not be happy. This happens when a child lives with a family which is licentious, indifferent, tyrannical, aggressive, in constant conflict or criminal, a family which abuses the child or abandons him or overprotects him preventing him from developing. There we have one of the causes of drug addiction in the midst of childhood or adolescence--namely, the desire to flee from reality.

A large portion of the population is guilty of this type of conduct within the home, and this harms the child by leaving him or her unprepared for marriage and parenthood.

The proper policy would be to prepare people from those two functions by incorporating in the school curricula, from kindergarten through highschool, teaching that would be suitable for the pupil's age and development level and which would deal with the reality of the home and the manner in which to resolve various types of problems.

When children do not go to school and, much less, learn to engage in an occupation in accordance with their capabilities and interests, they become afflicted with idleness, which is another substantial cause of drug addiction, especially since it is associated with problems such as the advantage the family takes of the child, dropping out of school, running away from home, dangerous friendships and others. Other causes of a child's idleness are family disorganization, the lack of paternal control over the child's

attendance at school, the lack of proper accomplishment of school work, the need to go to work at an early age or be out on the streets, the mother's absence in the home, and the lack of child recreation centers near the place of residence. The solution to this cause is particularly adequate preparation of the married couple for their function as parents.

Another principal cause of drug addiction among children and adolescents is curiosity which incites, basically the adolescent, to experience the effects of drugs which "his friends" use, of those which are more extensively advertised or about which more is spoken. They are unaware of the fact that once they have used certain substances they are no longer able to control their own will and free themselves from the drug, if they are not assisted in time by someone. This can be prevented by carefully supervising the child's friendships.

Finally, one of the most important causes is group pressure in highschools (secondary, prevocational, normal, preparatory or vocational) consisting of the fact that the bad students of each school meet to "get high" on drugs. In seeking other "converts," they prevail upon some of their companions to take drugs and do not leave them alone until they have tried what suits them best. The best way to prevent this cause is to have good school organization which keeps an eye on the more secluded areas of the schoolyard and discovers the traffickers operating in those areas, who are trying to get others to use drugs. Paternal vigilance over anyone suspected, together with school vigilance, is the most effective way to combat this cause, especially if an effort is made to keep the young people occupied by serious application to their studies.

We do not pretend to have exhausted all the causes of drug addiction among children and adolescents but only the main ones and the simplest methods of prevention. Our objective is to give guidance to parents, as we know that this problem is particularly pronounced in large cities. Surely, it will not be difficult to prepare parents, if they themselves are convinced. It is much more complicated to incorporate such preparation in the educational programs of the entire population, but this task is not difficult, once our educational leaders are convinced of that need. What is difficult is to convince them of that need.

8568
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

DRUG ADDICTION AMONG CAPITAL STUDENTS DEPLORED

Mexico City METROPOLI DE EL DIA in Spanish 23 Nov 78 p 11

[Article by Eva Leonor Mendez Cobos]

[Text] In the last decade drug addiction among children has increased approximately 600 percent. According to recent statistics, about 20 percent of the school children in primary and secondary schools use some type of drug or have tried drugs. Jose Luis Esqueda suggests the establishment of orientation centers and social prevention centers in strategic points of the city.

The Federal District is the Guyana of suicide for a large number of youth and children who, attacked by misery, hunger and unemployment, fall into the clutches of vice, according to a statement made to METROPOLI by Jose Luis Esqueda, investigator for the Metropolitan Autonomous University.

Esqueda pointed out that the news of the group suicide of 409 inhabitants of Jonestown, Guyana, stunned the world. On the supposition that this news is entirely a social phenomenon, sociologists and anthropologists need to deal with this subject.

"This tragedy," he added, "at many kilometers distance horrified us, without even thinking that it happens every day in our own capital of Mexico and that frequent reports in the agencies of the Public Ministry of this great city speak of the death of a child or adolescent who has swallowed, smoked or inhaled some narcotic or drug losing his life in an aberrant suicide.

"This slow death in the world of drugs," Esqueda continued, "is viewed with indifference. And this annihilation of the new generations passes unobserved before our people. There are groups of citizens who organize and make protests about smog, noise, road congestion and overpopulation without even taking into consideration the fact that a great movement is taking place carrying on a spirited charger the new apocalyptic rider of drugs, who is naturally dragging many adolescents and children caught in his path (without complaint or angry voices) into the worst vices, and this becomes a part of the indifference of the metropolis."

Drug Addiction Among 20 Percent of Students

After pointing out that 20 percent of those attending primary schools and highschools in the Federal District take some form of drugs, Esqueda Gutierrez stated that Mexico City, like all large cities in the world, also has this problem which can only be analyzed through studies made on the subject.

"In a city like ours," he added, "with more than 18 million inhabitants, we can understand that problems unavoidably exist among the children and youth; but what we cannot understand in regard to these emerging generations is their inclination toward and addiction to narcotics and drugs as formulas of self-indulgence and solution to their problems, which pseudo intellectuals have attempted to justify in their own weakness as an escape from social and human reality.

"In this adventure of foolhardiness and imitative snobbery we are encountering statistics just as alarming as the suicide of the fanatics of the People's Temple sect. A conservative estimate puts the rise in drug addiction during the last decade at 600 percent, and we may well ask from where such a volume of drugs is coming.

"Distribution networks have been discovered extending from the states of Sinaloa and Sonora to Jalisco, Michoacan and Oaxaca. The intention is to be closer to a vast market such as that of the Federal District. Here the centers of education have become centers of commercialization; naturally, we are speaking of merchandise such as Indian hemp and psychotropic drugs, substances which are mostly consumed by students through distribution by organized groups, by "promoters" of questionable existence."

In a sententious manner our interlocutor continued: "And as if the preceding were somewhat the vortex of this great asphalt jungle, it has given rise to a commercial median for 'little users.' And when we speak of 'little,' we mean children varying from 6 to 14 years of age. In this commercial median of inhalants, which naturally is not a median in regard to its profits which are enormous, we find the complacency of those who should take part in the affair.

"From day to day disguised bakeries are set up, some flagrantly, for the sale of inhalants in improvised areas, such as nearby La Merced and Garibaldi, two definite examples which many newspapers have already pointed out in no uncertain terms. The poisoners of these children have realized additional profits by installing facilities and shanties for the protection of those consuming this drug which destroys the lung and brain cells causing extremely serious damage. In this manner, innocent children can become drugged without observation or interference."

Solution

When Esqueda was asked for a possible solution to this serious problem, he answered: "In the face of this collective suicide through which addicted adolescents and children will somehow meet their death or unbalanced mental condition through their own desire or through the influence of others, we have only to ask our authorities, in this case the city manager, Prof Hank Gonzalez, via the Directorate of Social Services and General Medical Services, for the establishment of guidance centers and prevention centers in key points and in coordination with the DIF /Federal Division of Investigation/. This organization's interest in children's welfare has been indicated in the form of supervising, counteracting and guiding parents, children and adolescents in school centers with systems which, far from generating curiosity, fully clarify the serious dangers involved and stressed that the ideal solution would be to get rid of the social evils which lead to aberrations and distortions of the personality. But knowing that that hedonism is utopian, we prefer to ask the authorities, among whom we must include the Legislative Power, to revise and legislate greater punishment for those who manufacture this collective suicide.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

DRUG CROPS DESTROYED IN FOUR STATES

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Nov 78 p A-8

/Text/ In 12 hours of intensive activity, members of the Federal Judicial Police and army discovered more than 3 million poppy and marihuana plants and 5 tons of Indian hemp drying in the sun in the states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Chiapas and Durango.

The antidrug brigades made raids in Tecalitlan, Jalisco; Yatas and Tumbiscatio, Michoacan; Chacalas and Tapachula, Chiapas; and Sierra de Durango, where they found 530 plantings of poppy and marihuana, the former having 2,406,730 plants and the latter having 621,750 shrubs.

Moreover, in Pihuamo, Jalisco, the federal agents found 5 tons of marihuana spread out in five driers, 200 kg ready for distribution and 26 kg of seeds.

The investigators questioned some of the farmers and villagers and obtained a few indications which, from what they said, will help them to find the owners of the herb, who were surely warned by persons in their service.

In another action carried out by the Federal Judicial Police in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, they effected the arrest of two well-known drug traffickers, who had 320 drug pills, a few grams of heroin and 1 kg of marihuana in their possession.

The two persons arrested gave fictitious names to the individuals who had allegedly given them the drugs to be delivered to third parties who did not keep the appointment. Empero Jose Rodriguez Perez and Alicia Esparza Rodriguez, alias "Perla," were identified by some of their customers.

Finally, in Tijuana, North Baja California, the Federal Judicial Police arrested Francisco Quintana Coronel who was attempting to smuggle 200 grams of heroin into the United States.

Francisco later informed the agent of the Federal Public Ministry that his uncle, Marcos Campos, had delivered the drug to him in Culiacan, Sinaloa, to transport and sell.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

HEROIN DISTRIBUTOR CAPTURED IN COAHUILA CONFESSES GUILT

Accomplice Arrested

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 20 Dec 78 Sec B p 3

[Text] Yesterday, Federal Judicial Police officers assigned to Piedras Negras, Coahuila, arrested David Alfonso Ramirez for investigation, confiscating from him two pressure scales, two hypodermic syringes and 1 kilogram and 200 grams of a white powder which was apparently a cutting substance for heroin.

During his statements, the individual in custody said that he was engaged in the purchase and sale of heroin, which he bought in the town of Mazatlan, Sinaloa; and that about 4 years earlier he had sold 6 ounces of heroin to two Americans.

The Federal Judicial Police in this town reported that all the information was turned over to the United States narcotics department, with the result that Frank Hernandez Martinez was arrested with 150 grams of a dark brown powder that was apparently heroin, which had been sold to him by David Alonso.

Statement to Federal Prosecutor

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 20 Dec 78 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, David Alonso, an individual captured by the Federal Judicial Police under the command of Fernando Marin, in Sabinas, Coahuila, after he had been found to be engaged in heroin distribution, made a statement to the federal prosecutor, Xavier Elizondo, admitting to his guilt of this crime. As may be remembered, David Alonso was identified by the Mexican-Texan couple Frank Hernandez Martinez and Carmen Huescar de Hernandez as the person who sold them the 150 grams of heroin which was confiscated from them at the Eagle Pass, Texas, customs station, as they were attempting to take that drug into the United States.

The woman was said to have been carrying the envelope containing the drug in her bosom, and it was detected by the police and confiscated.

It was those associated with the drug traffic in the United States who, once again, gave the Federal Judicial Police the tip which enabled them to take action against the individual identified as the distributor of the drugs throughout the northern region.

Hence, David Alonso Ramirez was captured and held for questioning by the federal prosecutor himself. He declared himself convicted, confessing to the crime of drug distribution in the degree of heroin sale.

Yesterday, all the evidence was at the Federal Public Ministry agency, from special scales and syringes to sugar and other substances which the drug trafficker David Alonso used to cut the drugs and to make a larger amount, and therefore a greater profit.

Like all the drug traffickers, David Alonso stated that someone in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, was the person who sold him the drugs. The Federal Judicial Police hinted that there are others involved in the drug traffic.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

LARGE COCAINE SHIPMENT SEIZED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 2 Dec 78 p A-31

/Article by Victor Payan and Rafael Medina

/Text A shipment of 150 kg of pure cocaine, valued at about 3 billion pesos, was seized by the office of the Attorney General of the Republic on a clandestine airport runway in the Chiapas forest near the Guatemalan border.

The drug, transported from Colombia to Chiapas, was in a twin-engined plane manned by two persons, who were arrested.

Six persons had previously been arrested in the Federal District by agents under the orders of Comdr Florentino Ventura and by Javier Coello Trejo, an agent of the Federal Public Ministry.

The arrests were made through information given by Interpol to Florentino Ventura, who is one of the head commanders of the Federal Judicial Police and director of Interpol in Mexico.

This event was termed the most important of its kind made by Oscar Flores Sanchez, attorney general of the republic.

According to information issued by the Federal Judicial Police, investigations under the orders of Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero had been going on for 6 months, but it was not until 4 November that it was possible to discover the activities of the international drug trafficker, Alvaro Cardenas Anaya.

Various judicial agents, in coordination with Jesus Meixueiro, also a chief commander of the Federal Judicial Police, kept close watch on Cardenas Anaya in order to find out who were his contacts.

Thus, it became known that Alvaro had met with Jairo Parra, Luis Crespo Rodriguez and Jose Audel Valdovino Molina, part of a band that has connections in five countries.

The four subjects, accompanied by other drug traffickers, Jose Ramirez Martinez and Jose del Carmen Pavon Ortega, were awaiting a shipment of cocaine, which they expected to sell in the United States and Canada.

Once arrested, they had informed the police that a twin-engined plane coming from Colombia would arrive at a clandestine runway in the Chiapas forest near the Guatemalan border.

There the agents captured aviators Bernardo Martinez Navarrete and Marco Fidel.

For the first time in history the scenes of the landing, weighing of the drug and arrests were filmed by Mexican police in order to show before a federal judge, with authentic proof, that they neither torture nor harass drug traffickers nor "fill them with drugs," as they might argue during the trial.

Colombians Alonso Rodriguez and Beatriz Rivera de Rodriguez were pointed out by the traffickers who were arrested as the suppliers of the cocaine.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

33 KILOGRAMS OF COCAINE SEIZED, FOUR ARRESTED

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 12 Dec 78 Sec B p 14

[Text] Tijuana--Agents of the Federal Judicial Police confiscated 33 kilograms of cocaine valued at approximately 300 million pesos on the United States black market, and in this combined investigation succeeded in capturing four traffickers from the ring to which that shipment belonged.

The foregoing announcement was made by Carlos Aguilar Garza, the general coordinator of the campaign against drug trafficking in the northwestern zone of the country, who added that this blow to the drug traffic was the result of an intensive probe led by the commander of the Federal Judicial Police on this border, Clemente Moreno Hernandez.

Aguilar Garza said that last Saturday, 9 December, personnel under orders from Comdr Moreno Hernandez arrested the brothers Alejandro and Jesus Mora Rolon in a 1978 Rambler with Federal District license plates on Revolucion Avenue in this town, and discovered 10 kilograms of cocaine concealed in special compartments inside of the car.

The police immediately thereafter captured the owner of the drugs and "head" of the ring, Pedro Joaquin Guzman Colin, in a 1973 Pontiac with California license plates 218-GPT in the parking lot of the "La Sierra" Motel, and he was found to have a shipment of 10 kilograms of cocaine in his possession as well.

From this capture of Guzman Colin information was obtained which resulted in another seizure of 13 kilograms of cocaine in Tapachula, Chiapas, last Sunday afternoon, after it had been established that all these confiscated drugs originated in Colombia, and were taken to Mexico via Guatemala.

In Tapachula, Gustavo Gonzalez, about 30 years of age, was arrested, and confessed that this ring had been operating for over 6 months, during which time it had managed to make eight similar trips from Guatemala to Tijuana, from which the drugs were taken to the United States.

At the same time, Gustavo Gonzalez stated that the contacts were made at the "Maya Excelsior" Hotel in Guatemala, which he left last Sunday and was then intercepted in Tapachula in a Gremlin car.

Aguilar Garza noted in conclusion that, thanks to these arrests, information has been obtained on accomplices of this ring, both within the Republic of Mexico and abroad.

Except for Gustavo Gonzalez, who was arrested in Chiapas, the brothers Alejandro and Jesus Mora Rolon, and "chief" Pedro Joaquin Guzman Colin, are being held in Tijuana.

At the order of the general director of the Federal Judicial Police, Raul Mendiola Cerecero, when Gonzalez Sanchez was arrested in Tapachula he was taken, along with the vehicle, to this town, where the Gremlin car was dismantled today, and 50 polyethylene bags containing about 12 kilograms of the drug were discovered in the rear section.

This operation against the drug traffic, one of the greatest successes that have occurred during recent years, was coordinated by Mendiola Cerecero himself, Federal Judicial Police Comdr Clemente Moreno Hernandez, and Carlos Aguilar Garza, the general coordinator of the campaign against drug trafficking in Baja California.

2909

CS0: 5330

MEXICO

NINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED WITH MARIHUANA, HEROIN

Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 13 Dec 78 Sec B p 12

[Text] Mexicali--Agents of the Federal Judicial Police intercepted 1,453 kilograms of raw marihuana valued at \$247,000 on the local black market, and 130 grams of heroin which was to be sold for 150,000 pesos. Nine persons were arrested.

The probe, which lasted nearly 10 days, began with the arrest of Miguel Canez Ramirez, aged 25, a native of Hermosillo, Sonora, residing at 1157 Tamaulipas, and his companion, Juan Manuel Esparza Rojas, aged 31, from Zacatecas, a resident of 1753 Colima.

They were in a red 1964 Ford, with license plates 616-XHE, on the corner of Colima and Ninth Streets, waiting for a purchaser for a marihuana shipment. They had a bag containing 7 kilograms of raw marihuana in the trunk, which they intended to sell for \$170 per kilogram.

These drugs were to be taken as a sample of the quality of the shipment that they would later sell to the presumable purchaser.

They obtained this marihuana from Armando Alvarez Lopez, aged 33, of Culiacan, who lives at 2598 Queretaro, and Ezequiel Garcia Carrillo, aged 29, a native of Mexicali residing at 2369 Imbambura, both of whom were arrested at 11th and Queretaro Streets in a white 1962 pickup truck with license plates 186-XCT.

They were waiting at that intersection for the first pair, who were to pay them \$90 per kilogram for the marihuana.

They, in turn, obtained the drugs from Leon Carruth Salazar, aged 50, of Los Mochis, Sinaloa, residing at 2598 Queretara, and Jesus Manuel Rodriguez Felix, aged 32, of Culiacan, Sinaloa.

They had in their possession a bag containing 8 kilograms of raw marihuana. They sold the drugs to Armando and Ezequiel for \$60 per kilogram.

Following the intensive investigation in which the Federal Public Ministry agent, Oscar Felipe Castro San Martin, and Federal Judicial Police group

chief Eustaquio Lorente Arroyo participated personally, they discovered the site where the rest of the marihuana was stored.

The storage place was in the home of Humberto Salazar Monge, aged 39, of 956 Allende Street in the Pro-Family Life Development. In that location they arrested Esteban Castaneda Gamez, aged 43, owner of the drugs, who had just arrived from Tepeaca, in Badiraguato, Sinaloa, and Esteban Heras Felix, aged 50, a resident of Culiacan, Sinaloa, from whom they confiscated the 130 grams of heroin.

Esteban Cataneda confessed that he had brought the drugs in a Thorton type truck (double axle rear transmission), making several trips.

He distributed them from one to another here, always employing local people, and he intended to sell them to a purchaser who would be responsible for taking them to the neighboring country.

The connection was formed between them because they were from the same locality. Both Jesus Manuel Rodriguez Felix and Humberto Salazar Monge, as well as Esteban Heras, are from the Jesus Maria settlement in the municipality of Culiacan, Sinaloa. Esteban Heras had arrived in the town 2 days earlier, carrying the heroin in three polyethylene bags.

He claimed to have purchased it in Culiacan, where he concealed it in the clothing that he was carrying in a shoulder bag. He took the train, and arrived in this town a day later. Here, he hired a taxi and looked for Humberto Salazar's house, where he was given lodging.

When the police arrived, he was in the room which was used as a storage place, together with Esteban Castaneda. He was about to elude the police, but the group chief, Lorente Arroyo, noticed the suspicious presence of the shoulder bag, asked for the key to open it, and upon searching it found the drugs. The marihuana was in 103 bags.

When they had the latter items in their custody, the Federal Public Ministry agent, Castro San Martin, requested the assistance of the municipal police. Eight patrols arrived at 956 Allende to protect the federal agents, and they carried the drugs to the federal prosecutor's office in two panel trucks belonging to the same Mexicali municipal police.

Yesterday, Castro San Martin said that both this marihuana and another shipment recently seized would be burned next Tuesday.

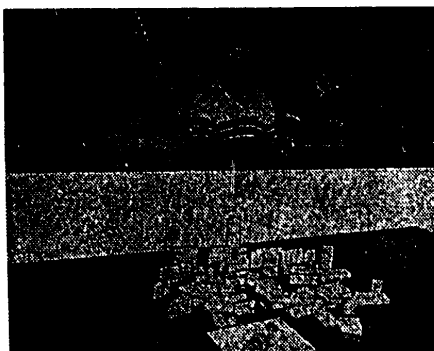
2909
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MEXICO

TRAFFICKER IN DRUGS, MARIHUANA ESCAPES

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Nov 78 p A-29

/Text/ In the presence of about 20 agents of the Investigation Division, Pascual Renteria Aguilar escaped yesterday from the building of the General Directorate of Police and Transit. Aguilar, in charge of the Olivar Pharmacy in the Olivar del Conde community, was arrested because, for some time, he had been selling narcotics and marihuana to the youth of that area. Together with him, the police also captured Miguel Angel Rosales Avila and Jorge Alberto Moreno Cruz, charged with bringing customers to that pharmacy. The three were relieved of 50 boxes of sleeping pills, stimulants and several marihuana cigarettes. Yesterday at noon, when agents were taking the three prisoners to the press office, Renteria escaped.



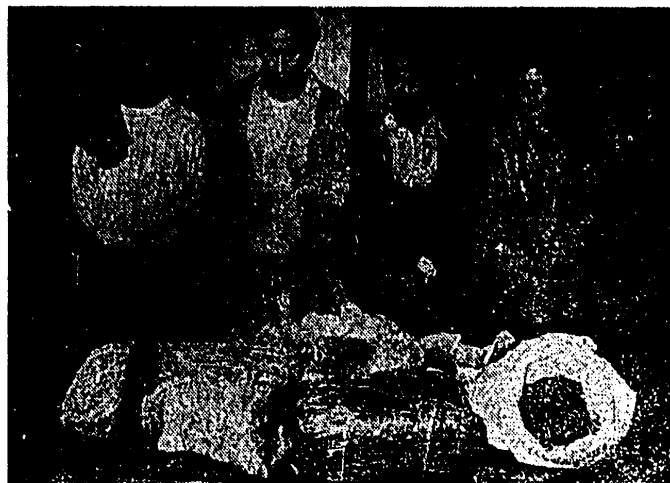
Miguel Angel Rosales, Pascual Renteria Aguilar and Jorge Alberto Moreno Cruz were arrested for selling narcotic pills in a pharmacy in the Olivar del Conde community. The second individual escaped yesterday from the building of the General Directorate of Police and Transit taking advantage of carelessness on the part of the agents.

8568
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN CAPITAL

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Nov 78 p A-29



The police captured Humberto Lara Sahagun, Jaime Fernandez Breton, Hector Ortiz Valencia and Cesar Gonzalez Magana, who were selling marihuana in Zona Rosa.

8568
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRUCKLOAD OF MARIHUANA SEIZED, DRIVER QUESTIONED

Shipment Enroute to Reynosa

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 22 Dec 78 Sec C p 3

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police detailed to this town dealt the drug traffic another harsh blow by seizing a double-wheel vehicle in which a ton of marihuana was being carried.

In the vicinity of the customs station in the settlement of Ciudad Miguel Aleman, the federal police arrested Rosendo Vasquez Colin, driver of the 1976 Chevrolet double-wheel truck with state of Tamaulipas license plates VV-7453.

Upon inspecting the goods being carried in that vehicle, the Federal Judicial Police agents found some sheet metal boxes containing carefully arranged packages of marihuana, which were being transported as if they were electric tools.

The truck with all the drugs, as well as the driver who was under arrest, were taken to the Federal Judicial Police offices in this town, the former to be sent to that office's yards, and the latter to be questioned more closely about this shipment.

One of the doors of the truck that was carrying the drugs bore the initials SARH [Secretariat of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources], possibly affixed there to deceive the federal police, or it might well belong to that Secretariat.

The individual under arrest confessed to the Federal Judicial Police agents that he had only received instructions to leave those goods in the town of Reynosa for some people who would come for them.

The authorities will find out whether the truck really belongs to the government agency cited on its door, or whether it was tampered with.

Engineer Hired Driver

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 29 Dec 78 Sec A p 2

[Text] Yesterday, federal prisoner Rosendo Vasquez Colin, who was recently captured while driving a truck loaded with metal boxes containing about a ton of marihuana, appeared before the second district judge to make his preliminary statement.

The accused confirmed the deposition that he had made previously to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry.

The federal social representative brought charges against Vasquez Colin for presumed guilt of a crime against health in the degrees of possession and transportation of cannabis indica.

During the course of the questioning, Vasquez claimed that he did not know what was contained in the boxes, because upon being hired by an engineer named Juan Gutierrez Rodriguez to drive the truck from Toluca to Reynosa the latter told him that it contained electric generators and armature.

It may be recalled that Rosendo Vasquez was arrested on 20 December by Federal Judicial Police agents while driving a 1976 Chevrolet truck with license plates VV-7653, with the government designation SARH on its door.

It was carrying 10 metal boxes containing 537 marihuana bricks.

Vasquez stated that engineer Juan Gutierrez had hired him in Toluca to drive the truck to Reynosa, where they would both meet.

Despite the fact that the Federal Judicial Police made an intensive search for Juan Gutierrez, the results proved negative.

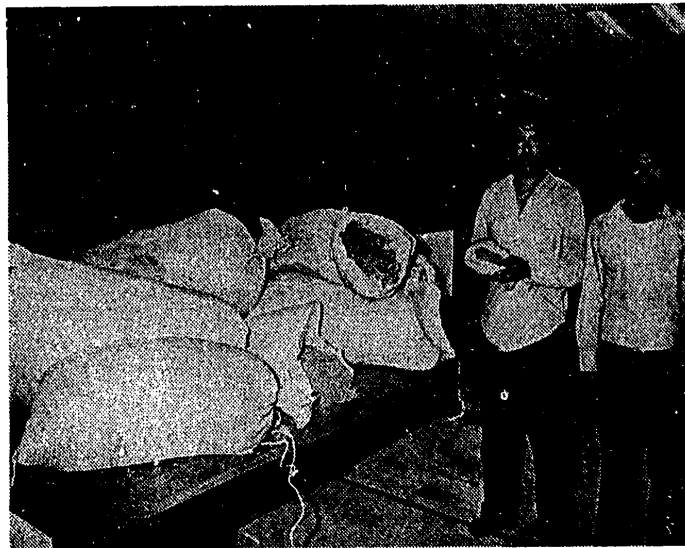
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MEXICO

MARIHUANA GROWERS ARRESTED IN MATAMOROS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Nov 78 p A-26

/Text/ Yesterday, agents of the Investigation Division and members of the Judicial Police of the State of Puebla captured farmers Sidronio Carrillo Mejia and Sixto Adorno Jimenez in Izucar de Matamoros of that state; they were growing marihuana and delivering it to a band of drug traffickers, who were operating in the schools of this captial.



With the sacks in which they were storing 120 kg of marihuana and seeds of that plant in their possession, farmers Sidronio Carrillo Mejia and Sixto Adorno Jimenez were arrested by the DIPD /Investigation Division for the Prevention of Delinquency/

The two prisoners, from whom the police confiscated 120 kg of the drug, were working for Sixto Rojas Avila, Jose de la Rosa Hernandez and Ricardo Moreno Rivera, who are already being tried in a district court after having been arrested on 13 November.

During the interrogations Sixto, Jose and Ricardo gave the names of farmers who are cultivating the plant.

With the information given, Col Francisco Sahagun Baca, head of the Investigation Division for Crime Prevention, had ordered the investigation to be continued and this led to the capture of Sidronio and Sixto.

Yesterday, the agents arrested the two farmers, who confessed that they had been growing the psychotropic plant for more than 14 years and that their only customer has been Ricardo Moreno Rivera.

They said they had planted it in the ravines of Los Reyes Teolco, Puebla and were selling it at 1,300 pesos per kg.

8568
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS SEIZED: POPPIES, MARIHUANA DESTROYED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 22 Nov 78 p A-10

/Text/ In a flurry of activity which lasted 48 hours and covered 10 states, the Federal Judicial Police succeeded in capturing 24 dangerous drug and wine traffickers, destroying 426 poppy plants and more than 5 million marihuana plants, seizing 2.5 tons of marihuana ready to be sold and confiscating a plane and five vehicles in addition to 20,000 pills and 650 bottles of various liquors.

The Cessna Centurion plane with 340 kg of packaged marihuana was found on a clandestine runway located in "Loma del Chicalote," in Teloloapan, Guerrero, where the police captured Rey Martinez Roman, Alejandro Roman Antunez and Lorenzo Armenta Martinez, who had high-caliber rifles and an automatic pistol in their possession.

In the city of Jimenez, Tamaulipas, the police intercepted a shipment of 20,000 pills and seized two late-model automobiles arranged to transport drugs in their tanks, bodies, bumpers, doors and floors, and at the same time they arrested Jesus Andrade Chavez, Ismael Lucero Alvarez, Ismael Valencia Gonzalez, Mariano Martinez, Osiel Gonzalez, Crisoforo Flores, Isauro Rodriguez and Roque Cano.

Many Plants Discovered

The poppy and marihuana plants were found in places known as "El Rodeo," "Quebrada de Arroyo," "Ciríngia," "Rosario," "Rancho de Toray," "Metates," and "Río Verde," in Sinaloa.

Rancho San Pablo and Rancho Potrerillo, in Chihuahua; San Felipe de Hijary Pihuamo, in Jalisco; north of Cerro de las Cajas, in Apatzingan, Michoacan; Aguita in the city of Galeana, in Nuevo Leon.

Rancho Guevara, city of Oyuezco de Aldama and Rancho Santa Ines de Ixtaltepec, in Oaxaca.

In Mazatlan, Sinaloa, the judicial police captured Manuel Lopez Marquez, alias "El Huesitos," Marco Antonio Zamudio Quezada and Ricardo Acuna Tirado, while they were in possession of 30 kg of marihuana ready for sale.

The 650 bottles of various liquors, such as champagne, cognac and whisky, were being transported by Jorge Sobrino Franco and Fernando Vada Benitez in a Valiant automobile, license 464-BXE of the Federal District, on the Durango-Torreon highway.

Other captures of traffickers were made by the Federal Judicial Police in Morelia, Michoacan; Tuxtepec, Oaxaca; the capital of this state and in Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico, where Estela Rodriguez Flores were arrested with 25 kg of packaged marihuana in her possession.

8568
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

'OPERATION CONDOR' TO CONTINUE--The commander of the Fifth Military Zone, Brig Gen Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, attached to the General Staff, stated that "Operation Condor" to counter drugs in the states of Durango, Sonora and Chihuahua would be carried out on a permanent basis. He said that the vigilance would not be kept in the rural areas alone, but in the urban sections as well, for which purpose the forces are in constant contact with the agents of the Federal Public Ministry. He noted that the Durango-Sonora-Chihuahua triangle has considerable drug trafficking problems, and that this is why intensive efforts are being made there, using patrols. He also said that there would be a constant battle against cattle rustling, and that campaigns are under way to search for weapons, as is the DN-3 plan which is in effect in instances of disasters which strike the population. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 10 Dec 78 Sec A p 6] 2909

HEROIN, MARIHUANA SEIZED--Mexico City, 19 December--Yesterday, Federal Judicial Police agents seized over half a ton of marihuana, 150 grams of powdered heroin and a liter of marihuana oil in the towns of Oaxaca, Tijuana, Piedras Negras, Nuevo Laredo and the Federal District. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic announced yesterday that the drug traffickers Esteban Hernandez Fernandez and Alfredo Penaloza Torres were arrested in a 1973 Chevrolet Camper without license plates, in which they had concealed half a ton of marihuana under a load of bananas. They were intercepted along the highway from Aguilera-Oaxaca to Veracruz, and a 12 caliber shotgun and a 38 caliber Colt pistol were found in the truck. In the town of Piedras Negras, Coahuila, the youth David Alonso Ramirez was arrested. He was carrying 1 kilogram and 200 grams of powder "for cutting" heroin. He admitted to having purchased the goods in Mazatlan, and selling them in Eagle Pass, in the United States. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 20 Dec 78 Sec A p 5] 2909

GUADALAJARA, MAZATLAN DRUG ADDICTION--Tijuana--The General Secretary of Organization for Youth Rehabilitation Centers in Mexico, Gelen Velazquez, claimed that, despite the government's efforts, drug addiction among the youth is still widespread. She announced that in such towns as Guadalajara and Mazatlan this problem is assuming alarming proportions, to the detriment of social stability. She said that a high index of marihuana consumption has been reflected among children under 12 years of age and, starting

at that age, in the consumption of other drugs. In view of this fact, the government is increasing its assistance to the Youth Rehabilitation Centers, which are the agencies responsible for treating young people with drug addiction problems. Mrs Velazquez arrived in this town for the purpose of becoming familiar with the work that the Tijuana Youth Rehabilitation Center is doing. [Text] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 10 Dec 78 Sec B p 8] 2909

PSYCHOTROPIC PILLS SEIZED--The Federal Judicial Police confiscated approximately 7,000 toxic pills from a group of individuals who had been distributing these psychotropic substances in Reynosa, Tamaulipas. Yesterday, the Federal Public Ministry announced that, at dawn, federal agents arrested Noe Landeros Sanchez, Antonio Rodriguez Moreno and Guadalupe Mendoza Avendano for investigation. About 2 kilograms of toxic pills were seized from them, most of them whole and the rest ground up; but it was reported that they totaled approximately 7,000 psychotropic substances. The source of the information noted that the agents had arrested the three individuals in question because they had information to the effect that they were engaged in selling psychotropic substances. Several addicts who were taken into custody said that they were addicted to the toxic pills and they simultaneously provided the names of their suppliers. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 29 Dec 78 Sec B p 2] 2909

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS JAILED--Yesterday, the drug traffickers Homero Beltran Aguirre, aged 25, and Ariel Davila Torres, were officially imprisoned for a crime against health in the degree of possession and trafficking of marihuana; and, as for the accused Ezequiel Garcia, who was charged only with concealment, this fact enabled him to give a guarantee to the judge's satisfaction, and he obtained a release. The aforementioned individuals had been engaged in trafficking in marihuana, which they purchased in the southern part of the country, taking it to Reynosa, and thereafter across the river to the American side. Other members of the same ring of traffickers are currently under arrest in San Luis Potosi, because a ton of that grass was confiscated from them. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 19 Dec 78 Sec B p 6] 2909

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS UNDER ARREST--San Luis-Rio Colorado--The agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Carlos Landeros Buendia, held for trial Jesus Santana Barlow, who has been accused of crimes against health in various degrees and of violating the federal law on firearms. Santana Barlow was arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents under orders from Comdr Carlos Matusian Valdez, when 250 grams of pure heroin were found to be in his possession and were confiscated from him. He also had firearms banned by law in his possession. His accomplices, Hector Quintero Perez and Rosa Martinez Jimenez, were likewise arrested. They had for some time been in business with Jesus Santana Barlow, who served as a distributor in this town of heroin which Perez Quintero grew in the state of Sinaloa and then brought to this town by himself, to be put up for sale by Santana Barlow. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 11 Dec 78 Sec A p 9] 2909

POLICE PROTECTION CHARGED--The Federal Judicial Police have been concealing the identity of two individuals who were arrested with marihuana together with Napoleon Avila Leija, alias "El Oso." The foregoing was reported by sources associated with that group, who noted that there is suspicion of irregularities surrounding those arrests, possibly to protect those who are behind the drug traffic. [Section of text illegible] because everyone knows that the marihuana is not being produced there, but is carried from Mexico to the United States. The way in which the work is being done is interesting, but in an irregular manner, particularly when the Federal Judicial Police have concealed the arrest of Sergio Galvan and another person who could not be identified, but who were captured by the Federal Judicial Police together with Napoleon Avila Leija, "El Oso," whose name was the only one disclosed, although all three were caught with marihuana in their possession. Now then, it has been well publicized that it was not the Federal Judicial Police who arrested "El Oso," as the police report stated, but rather the State Judicial Police, who turned over the three arrested individuals and the marihuana to the Federal Judicial Police, thus complying with the regulation that they are not to certify nor intervene in matters that are the exclusive responsibility of that sector, in an effort of genuine cooperation, devoid of exhibitionism. It was added that the situation should be clarified, because it has been noted recently that the head of the Federal Judicial Police has been acting rather oddly. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 18 Dec 78 p 1] 2909

REWARD FOR COCAINE SEIZURE--Last night, Noel Munoz Pineda arrived, claiming that he had seized a smuggled shipment of 150 kilograms of cocaine in the Yucatan area, and was given as a reward 15 days' leave, which he will spend in this port, in addition to inspecting his business establishment, the Steak Wagon. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 18 Dec 78 p 1] 2909

TRAFFICKERS, HEROIN SEIZED--Tijuana, 18 November--The Federal Judicial Police arrested six drug traffickers, including two women, and confiscated 2 kg of pure heroin and 258 kg of marihuana. According to Clemente Moreno Hernandez, commander of that organization, they were bringing the drug from Chihuahua and were conducting the purchasing and selling operations in the luxurious Mexicali Hotel in the center of this city. Felipe Castro Sanmartin, agent of the Federal Public Ministry, stated that the drug was to be sold in the United States for \$50,000. Those arrested are: Puerto Rican Enrique Montalvo, Amalia Rodriguez, Jose Evaristo Diaz Ramos, Reynaldo Franklin, Isidora Hernandez and Ramon Moreno Haros. Moreno Haros was lending his house in the agricultural community so that the drug traffickers could keep the drug there while obtaining customers in the United States. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 19 Nov 78 p A-32] 8568

TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN JALISCO--Guadalajara, 30 November--The Federal Judicial Police captured three drug traffickers from the state of Sinaloa and confiscated 3 kg of cocaine valued at 6 million pesos on the drug-traffic black market. In a residence on Ontario Street, Providencia colony, the police arrested Victor Hernandez Gil, Abelardo Fernandez Robles and Alejandro Lugo Hernandez; the confiscated drug was packaged in polyethylene bags. The individuals arrested confessed that they were going to sell the drug to an American who was scheduled to arrive in the city the following day. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Dec 78 p A-26] 8568

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS SEIZED--Tijuana, 24 November--Today, agents of the Federal Judicial Police arrested drug traffickers Arturo Ocampo Martinez and Jesus Solorzano Verduzco from whom they confiscated 1.5 kg of pure heroin valued at 2 million pesos on the narcotics black market. According to the individuals arrested, the drug was sent to them by an inmate of the penitentiary of the state of Sinaloa, and they were selling it to drug traffickers of this area and of the United States. The police said the campaign against drug traffic is continuing in the city and that, with the arrest of Ocampo Martinez and Solorzano Verduzco, others will be captured belonging to a band which operates in Northern Baja California and the United States.
/Text/ /Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Nov 78 p A-29/ 8568

CSO: 5300

PERU

ANTI-DRUG FLEET TO GET 500 NEW VESSELS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Dec 78 p 3

[Excerpts] The Peruvian Government soon will receive substantial economic aid to continue its relentless fight against drug traffic and diminishing coca plantings in the country.

This announcement was made yesterday by Interior Minister Gen Fernando Velit Sabattini after revealing that the Civil Guard of Lima and the provinces will increase its fleet by 500 new units which will be purchased by his ministry in Peru.

In making reference to drug traffic, Velit Sabattini stressed that the special law issued by the revolutionary government to fight this evil is having good results and has attracted international attention.

He pointed out that soon the United States is going to provide substantial economic support to help Peru in its relentless fight against drug traffic.

The interior minister spoke to the press after the ceremony during which he presented the 1978 Roussel Prize to Peruvian physician Raul Jeri Vasquez for his research work. The minister pointed out that drug traffic is being fought on all fronts with excellent results.

Speaking about the new units which his ministry will acquire for the GC [Civil Guard], he said that they will be equipped with everything necessary to make the work of the guards efficient. He stressed that the patrols will spur the fight against crime.

11,634
CSO: 5300

PERU

COCAINE PROCESSING FACILITIES, HELIPORT UNCOVERED

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Dec 78 p 1

[Text] Arequipa, 12 Dec--An illegal heliport was discovered on a peninsula of Lake Titicaca where about 50 pits for cocaine maceration were found. They were operated by portable laboratories which allowed easy escape from the police.

PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] regional chief, senior inspector Romulo Alayza Tejada, reported that these illegal laboratories operated in the Cachicucura area near Chucuito.

He said that local peasants have reported seeing helicopters landing there which apparently were taking the cocaine to Bolivia. The amount taken is estimated at 200 kg of basic paste valued at about 300 million soles.

The operation enabling the authorities to discover these illegal laboratories resulted in the arrest of six drug traffickers and seizure of the portable laboratories and implements for the manufacture of cocaine.

The operation was carried out by 45 agents of the PIP who had a shootout with the drug traffickers.

11,634
CSO: 5300

PERU

TWENTY-THREE KILOS OF COCA PASTE FOUND IN SUITCASE

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Dec 78 p 5

[Text] A strong smell coming from a suitcase led to the discovery of 23 kg of basic cocaine paste (PBC) at the Jorge Chavez International Airport.

The suitcase was mysteriously deposited in the international baggage room of an airline and, according to a report, apparently has no owner. However, the customs general director, Jorge Arce Rodriguez, said yesterday that a full investigation of the case has been requested.

The 23 kg of PBC was contained in 4 packages covered by a Peruvian-made alpaca blanket. This indicates that the paste was to leave from Lima.

Customs policeman Fortunato Guerrero Pena and inspector Roberto Guimaray detected the paste when they smelled a strange odor. They immediately requested that the suitcase be opened and found the packages with the PBC.

11,634
CSO: 5300

URUGUAY

LONG-SOUGHT MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER APPREHENDED

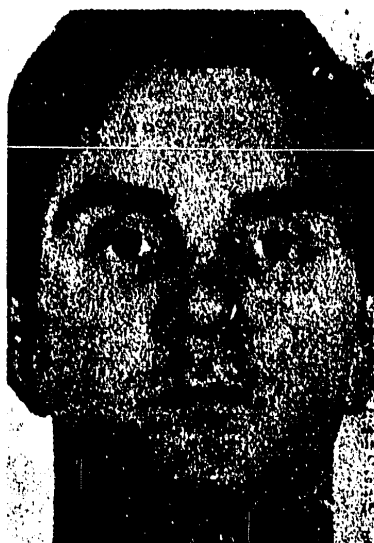
Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Nov 78 p 10

[Text] When he had already returned to Uruguayan territory, after 10 months of living underground, a drug trafficker whose arrest was ordered last January, was apprehended in Cerro Largo Department, more specifically in Rio Branco, by police officers in that border town. They rapidly turned him over to the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Brigade. The individual, identified as Victor Daniel Olivera Rodriguez, alias "Cacho," Uruguayan citizen, single, 23 years old, whose last residence in Uruguay was recorded at 934 Soriano Street, in the city of Montevideo, had been sought since the middle of January by the First Session Trial Court.

The reader will recall that a huge operation by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Brigade began on the last day of 1977. This operation led to the imprisonment of almost 100 traffickers and addicts. In addition, large amounts of psychopharmacological drugs and hallucinogenics were seized. Small marihuana plantations were also found in possession of the defendants, but, owing to our country's climate, they had not developed as they thought. Nevertheless, some of the plants exceeded 1.2 meter in height. This indicated that sufficient "grass" could be derived from them for use by a vast group of local addicts.

The indictments handed down in due time were described as an unprecedented judiciary police task, because the whole underworld engaging in traffic and use of drugs was stirred up by the police action, which did not leave a single brothel undisturbed or a single hideout unraided. Some succeeded in escaping, including Olivera Rodriguez, but, apparently, not for long.

The prisoner, who is said to have admitted his crimes, in spite of the fact that police secrecy prevented an abundance of details, is responsible for the entrance into our country of several shipments of marihuana coming from Paraguay and Brazil. The trips as well as the purchase of the hallucinogenic were financed by Carlos Temesio Maisonnave, still a fugitive, who was in charge of distributing marihuana, suitably "cut," among us.



Victor Daniel Olivera Rodriguez,
apprehended after remaining a
fugitive for over 10 months.

Olivera Rodriguez said that, when he learned that he was wanted by the Narcotics Brigade -- actively engaged in rounding up traffickers and users -- he fled to Porto Alegre, on 11 January. There, he lodged in the Hotel Chicago, on Garibaldi Street, but he must have changed lodging several times, owing to the frequent raids carried out by the Rio Grande du Sul police. Although the Brazilian officers were seeking criminals and individuals without documentation that would allow them to stay in Brazil, Olivera was afraid that his status as a fugitive for the crime of drug trafficking might be known and this gave rise to his nervousness that finally led him to flee to the country where his arrest had been ordered precisely.

He admitted to the Uruguayan authorities who arrested him as soon as he set foot on Uruguayan territory that he had made several trips to Paraguay paid and ordered by Temesio Maisonnave, bringing in several kilograms of marihuana. He also said that he "worked" for Gonzalo Garreta and Eduardo Cattami, already tried. He had even gone so far as to go to Brazil with prescriptions falsified by Carlos Alberto Gomez Martinez.

When he discovered that the prescriptions were not valid, he decided to buy the psychopharmacological drugs in Montevideo -- with those false prescriptions -- and, once in Brazil, he exchanged them for marihuana that he then brought to Uruguay.

Today, Olivera Rodriguez will be taken before the first session trial judge who will surely order him remanded to prison. It should be pointed out that, in due time, the prisoner's pals were charged with the crime specified in article 31 of Law 14,294 (drug trafficking) and article 220 of the Penal Code (falsification -- in this case complicity or coperpetration of falsification -- of a private document).

10,042
CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--The Judicial Technical Police [PTJ] have seized a suitcase which contained a large heroin shipment. The PTJ officials discovered the suitcase as they inspected the luggage aboard a Venezuelan International Airline plane which arrived at Maiquetia International Airport from Bogota. The heroin shipment was valued at 5 million bolivares. The woman who owned the suitcase was able to escape. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jan 79 PA]

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Caracas, 12 Jan (AFP)--A map of clandestine runways in Colombia was seized from two smugglers who made an emergency landing last Tuesday on a rural road near Maracaibo, police reported here today. Cuban Pedro Otoniel Pena, 53, and American Michael Lee Carello, 29, confessed that they were going to exchange an arms shipment for drugs at a clandestine airport in the Guajira Peninsula in Colombia. They admitted that before landing they jettisoned the arms shipment. However, officials found packs of bullets and instructions on how to use semi-automatic U.S. carbines aboard the plane. Pena and Carello left Florida enroute to Colombia on a bimotor plane but their arrangements with their contact on an island near Haiti failed and they were unable to refuel. The report adds that the smugglers jettisoned 60 44-magnum revolvers, 20 38-caliber revolvers and 12 M-1 rifles. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 12 Jan 79 PA]

POLICE SEIZES MARIHUANA--The Interpol in Venezuela found 1 million bolivares worth of marihuana in two suitcases that were left in the cargo warehouse at the Simon Bolivar International Airport in Maiquetia. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jan 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100010046-9

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2 OF 2

EGYPT

HASHISH TRAFFICKERS AMBUSHED

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 20 Dec 78 p 3

[Text]

A SQUAD of Cairo's anti-narcotics police confiscated a cache of hashish valued at L.E. 200,000 and arrested Saliman Salim Hawash when it surprised a gang of hashish traffickers in the Mataria desert earlier this week, police sources said yesterday.

The traffickers were reported to have gathered in the Mataria desert, where they had stored the hashish in a sand dune.

A trap was laid to arrest the gang. But they started exchanging machine gun fire with the police as they heard the police were nearby. During a two-hour gun battle, the traffickers ambushed

leaving three machine-guns and some magazines filled with live ammunition.

Saliman Hawash, the only one to be arrested, reportedly informed the police that the traffickers who escaped were named, Awad Ayed Aywad, Abdel Aziz, Ali and Abdulla Mahomed Ali.

The four-man gang, suspected to make large sales during Christmas and New Year holidays, evidently brought the hashish in from Lebanon.

Police are still searching for the three escaped traffickers, said to be important men in the drugs network. Hawash was detained in custody pending trial, police sources added. — GPM.

CSO: 4820

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN TO OPEN THREE MORE METHADONE CENTERS

Copenhagen POLITIKEN in Danish 19 Dec 78 p 1

[Article by Jems Holsoe: "Copenhagen To Have Three New Narcotics Centers"]

[Text] After new year, Copenhagen will establish three methadone clinics, where 4 or 5 social workers, four physicians, and one psychologist will treat the 124 narcotics addicts for which the municipality assumed responsibility when the health authority closed down Dr Ole Hjort's private methadone maintenance establishment.

With the setting up of these three methadone clinics decided upon on Friday and announced yesterday, the municipality of Copenhagen has very drastically changed the previous treatment policy. It has led to numerous protests by physicians and others involved in the problem.

City Physician H. E. Knipschildt stated yesterday that Chief Physician Preben Freitag has been appointed to head the three clinics. For the time being they will function for six months, but the chief physician thinks they may be open for a longer period. Freitag has been given a leave of absence from the criminal administration.

The municipality will very shortly have to find premises for the three clinics, where daily doses of methadone are to be distributed to the addicts. One of the clinics will probably be located in a store in the inner city, where Freitag has treated a small number of addicts.

Before the city decided to establish these three clinics, attempts had been made to find possibilities for treatment in, among other places, the psychiatric sections of Copenhagen's hospitals. Here, cooperation was refused. The psychiatric physicians offered 10 days of reintegration which the city physician rejected.

The social workers of Copenhagen's treatment centers are outraged by the decision, feeling that the work they are carrying on of reintegration and resocialization of the addicts will be undermined by the new policy. Last night, Dr Freitag said to POLITIKEN that with the decision made, he hoped that cooperation would be possible. "The unfortunate situation of the addicts is at stake," he said.

11256

CSO: 5300

89

NORWAY

POLICE FIND HEROIN LACED WITH STRYCHNINE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Dec 78 p 2

/Text/ "It is a known fact that strychnine--or rat poison--is being mixed with heroin for sale on the street," said Police Adjutant Per Carlson of the Oslo police department. "In Denmark they have known of this for several years. We have also confirmed the presence of strychnine in the heroin here in Norway at the time of a drug-related death." Carlson made this comment on a report from the Norwegian Public Health Institute to the effect that there was strychnine in confiscated heroin that the police seized before Christmas.

Police Adjutant Carlson emphasized that this batch which was analyzed has no connection with the five drug-related deaths in Oslo in the weeks before Christmas.

"There have been more seizures in connection with the deaths. These seizures are being analyzed and the police have not yet been informed of the results. We are also awaiting the autopsy reports before we can be sure," said Carlson.

According to the newspaper KLASSEKAMPEN the Norwegian Public Health Institute has found between one and two percent of strychnine in the batch which has been tested. The substance is very dangerous, and 10 milligrams is the most that a human can tolerate.

"Regarding the deaths before Christmas, it is too early to say anything with certainty. The cause of death could also have been stolen pharmaceuticals such as methadone. We have several unsolved pharmacy break-ins which methadone (a synthetic opium-like substance) and other drugs were stolen. It is known from past experience that overdoses of this substance cause the death of those who have taken it," said Carlson.

"Is heroin new generally available in Oslo?"

"Unfortunately, heroin has become more and more available. Drug addicts pay sky-high prices for it. In a recently completed case it was learned that the price of heroin was between 5,000 and 10,000 kroner per gram

in Oslo, depending upon supply and demand. The average price was between 7,000 and 8,000 kroner. An individual who was found guilty in the case earned 300,000 kroner for selling a relatively small amount of heroin," said Police Adjutant Carlson.

According to Carlson authorities in Europe have known for several years that strychnine was being mixed with heroin.

In Denmark this has caused several deaths among drug addicts. In most cases the strychnine was mixed with the heroin before it was smuggled to Europe from the East.

9287
CSO: 5300

NORWAY

BRIEFS

FIVE DEATHS IN WEEK--Two persons, a man and a woman in their mid-twenties, were found dead in their Oslo apartment last night. The deaths were probably the result of drug overdose. This brings to five the number of drug-related deaths during the past week. A sixth person, a 21-year-old woman, took her own life several days ago while under the influence of drugs. The two who were found dead last night had used hard drugs for a long time. Earlier in the week a 21-year-old man was found dead on the sofa in another Oslo apartment. He had been addicted to heroin for several months. The same morning an 18-year-old was found dead in bed. He had come to the home of a friend the night before. He complained of being ill and his friend helped him to bed. The next morning he was dead. The 18-year-old had been addicted to hard drugs for a long time. The fifth death was a 24-year-old hypodermic addict. He was also found dead in bed in an Oslo apartment. The hypodermic syringe with the remains of the narcotic substance was found beside the bed. /Text/ /Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Dec 78 (Evening Ed) p 10/ 9287

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

INCREASING USE OF HEROIN WORRIES OFFICIALS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Dec 78 p 4

[Article by Willy Silberstein: "Heroin Claims More and More Victims"]

[Text] Heroin is claiming more and more victims. In the play "System 84" on television Wednesday, 16 people died. Almost as many, 15 young people, have died this year in Stockholm from overdoses. The police are quite disturbed by the increasing amounts of heroin in Sweden.

Last year 150 people died from narcotics in Sweden. The average age of the deceased was 23 years.

More and more drug users have gone over to the very dangerous heroin. In 1975, police took 7.9 grams in Sweden. A year later, the figure was up to 1,988.1 grams and in 1977, 1,335.4 grams were confiscated. During the first 6 months of this year, 1,010.4 grams have been found so far. Heroin has also begun to be sold in liquid form.

Heroin is smuggled in small quantities, usually 20-30 grams, among other things, in condoms in the smuggler's rectum. Consequently, customs officials discover only a small portion of what is smuggled.

Of the estimated 150 tons of heroin that left Thailand in 1977, the police in Europe confiscated only 600 kilograms!

Heroin is expensive. One gram costs between 1,000 and 2,000 kronor and is enough for about 5 doses.

More Robberies

"Most often it is drug abusers who smuggle heroin. They sell part of it and use the rest for their own consumption," says Commissioner Karl-Erik Augustsson of the national police.

The heroin is mixed before sold. The strength is not always the same, which means a dose can be much stronger than the user thinks. Too strong a dose can cause the one injecting it to die immediately.

"But it is not always the heroin itself that kills. The users are often in such bad condition that just the needle prick can be a sufficient shock to cause a heart attack," says Commissioner Augustsson.

The drug is also behind the increase in violence and assaults noted recently. Drug pushers are no longer satisfied with stolen goods when they sell the drug. They are demanding cash, which means that the buyers have for the most part turned from burglary to robbery to finance their drug use.

Police Seizures of Heroin

1975	7.9	grams
1976	1988.1	grams
1977	1335.4	grams
1978	1010.4	grams (1st half of year)

9336
CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLING SENTENCE--Seven jurywomen at the Old Bailey yesterday examined two pairs of underpants with special sewn compartments said to have been worn by smugglers to transport 200,000 pounds worth of heroin. Two Libyans, Mustafa Tekbali, 34, factory owner, and Moktar Tekbali, 29, bakery worker, both of Bishop's Park Road, Fulham, were each jailed for five years for smuggling. Redwan Masal Meh, Syrian cook, of Butler Road, Willesden, who admitted being a courier, was sentenced to three years. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Dec 78 p 19]

CSO: 5320

WEST GERMANY

PRESENT STATE OF DRUG ADDICTION, THERAPY IN FRG

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Dec 78 pp 40-47

[Article: "Like Babies Who Want to Be Fed"]

[Text] Day after day, countless young people in the Federal Republic are becoming addicted to drugs; by now, there are approximately 60,000 drug addicts. Is it still possible to save them or are they bound to die from the hypodermic needle? Only very few drug addicts are prepared to accept help and rehabilitation has proved a difficult job: There is a shortage of suitable facilities and trained staff. Says a physician: "We can't get to the hard core."

In school, Karl Allert* "felt sort of inferior." The 15-year-old smoked hashish and was "proud of being a hashhead and better than the others."

The Berlin student did not get promoted and in the new class he "had a crush on a girl whom I found really sexy and who was a mainliner." Allert followed her lead "to be on the same level."

Later, the junkie tried for many years to get down again from up there, and at first he tried by himself. Allert learned a few lessons: "After shooting up bad stuff, I was throwing up all the time, and I told myself: Stay with your junk and take a few pills, and everything will be OK."

Until he got hold of something better. Allert sniffed "age" (heroin) and injected "Berliner Tinke" (acetic acid tincture of opium). He went back to his parents, since this "simply was no life any more." At home, the drug addict made an attempt at withdrawal, which ended in a suicide attempt.

* Name changed by the editors.

The parents committed their minor son to the Karl-Bonhoeffer Mental Hospital ("Bonnie's Ranch"). In the security ward, among schizophrenics, alcoholics and epileptics (says Allert: "They were loaded with drugs and not responsive at all"), the drug addict felt everything to be "totally empty; everything went wrong there."

Upon his release, the addict was attracted to a woman junkie who had a child, and he was "quickly hooked again." Allert dealt and stole--he once stole a VW bus containing a shipment of champagne, in order to be able to buy the heroin he needed. During a withdrawal attempt at home, he beat up the child very badly--and was again committed to "Bonnie's Ranch."

Since Allert now faced criminal proceedings as well and since he wanted to get out of the Ranch, but did not want to go to jail, he applied for admission to a rehabilitation commune. The drug addict presented himself at a Hannover commune, in which there was unfortunately no opening. "You finally make up your mind to do something," said Allert resignedly, "and then you find yourself on waiting list number so-and-so."

Like Allert, many other drug addicts in the Federal Republic who want to give up the use of the drug are given the wrong directions or stalled off. Those who once found themselves in a security ward or who were denied admission to a rehabilitation center tend to give up quickly.

They are then hardly better off than individuals such as Juergen Sahn*, 24, who did not even bother to line up, "since all of that is crap." For the last 6 years, the Frankfurt junkie has been vegetating, shuttling between the "hashish lawn" in the Bockenheimer Park, where the stuff is dealt, and the public rest rooms in the city, the retreat for the secret fix.

On three occasions, Sahn ODed; he describes the experience as follows: "Two seconds after shooting up, I felt better. But then, seconds later, I felt a stabbing pain in the head and I blacked out. When I came to, I was lying on the rest room floor--spasms in the cardiac region, and profuse perspiration."

So far, only the Frankfurt criminal police have noticed the junkie, one of the 1,300 addicts of whom the police maintain files concerned with drug abuse. He belongs to the species of mainliners who refuse any help. The police consider him "one of the potential dead bodies of tomorrow."

But even police officers are sometimes surprised at how soon an addict will give himself the last, fatal fix. Horst Funk, 22, the son of the Bielefeld police chief, ran away from home and joined a commune. Five months later, he died of an overdose of heroin. "If I had known that drugs were being used in this commune," said the police chief, "I would

*Name changed by the editors.

have had my son arrested right away."

No matter whether someone like Allert seeks help or whether to someone like Sahm it is only the next fix that makes sense, in the Federal Republic there is little hope that drug addicts will survive the drug. Once their children are hooked on the needle, the parents quickly lose control over them.

Only very few drug addicts rouse themselves at some time or other and make an attempt at withdrawal. If they do, they face new problems. For in the rehabilitation centers and communes of the Federal Republic, there are only approximately 1,000 openings vis-a-vis 60,000 drug addicts.

Frequently attempts are made to break users of the hard drug habit while they are in jail or in a mental institution; however, in the opinion of most physicians such attempts are pointless. But where the junkies find accommodation is decided not by physicians, but by judges who are concerned with protection against the addicts rather than with their cure.

Nevertheless, according to rehabilitation workers such as the Berlin psychologist Sybille Kretschmer, there now is a "30 to 60 percent chance of rehabilitation"--depending on the personnel and space available in the rehabilitation facilities.

However, frequent post-therapy relapses of addicts confirm a widely held view to the effect that the heroin addicts cannot be helped anyway. According to the Frankfurt neurologist Klaus Wanke, "Our society is all too anxious to use the catchword of a relapse rate of 98 percent, in order to evade the taking of effective measures."

In the struggle against drugs the cure is as much a public obligation as is prevention, say the medical experts. But according to the Bavarian drug commissioner, Karl Kleemann, therapy is "the very last net to catch the tightrope walker."

Whereas in other fields of medicine, e.g. in cancer therapy, a minimal chance of success is accepted, the therapists in the drug scene are subject to the pressure to succeed. After less than 10 years of experience, complains Berndt Georg Thamm, the drug commissioner of the Berlin Caritasverband [Charity Association], the public "expects us to come up with the philosophers' stone."

More than ever, a more reliable prognosis for drug careers is death in the rest room or death by hanging in the prison cell. This year, there will be more than 400 heroin deaths; last year, there were 356.

In 1978, some places, e.g. Frankfurt (28) or Hamburg (16), recorded more drug-related deaths by late fall than in the previous years. By the end of November Baden-Wuerttemberg reported 60 drug-related deaths, i.e. an

increase of 23 over the total of 1977.

Not included here and not recorded by any statistics are those addicts who at some time or other jump out of the window, with the physician entering "heart failure" or "cirrhosis of the liver" in the death certificate. According to an estimate by the Federal Health Ministry, the death rate of heroin addicts exceeds that of non-addicts by 20 to 30 percent.

According to a survey undertaken in Rhineland-Palatinate, the number of juveniles using hard drugs is increasing. Says Bernhard Prahlow, the director of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Parity Welfare Association: "At present, 8- to 11-year-old children are entering the drug scene."

For all their efforts, the police have not been able to curb the increasing use of heroin. During the first 6 months of 1978, 130 kilograms of heroin were secured by criminal police and customs in the Federal Republic, while during the whole year of 1977 the police seized 60 kilograms. In the opinion of police officials such as Kurt Bauer, the head of the Narcotics Department in the Stuttgart State Criminal Police Bureau, to speak of "light at the end of the tunnel" is permissible only, if the demand can be curbed.

Concerned parents and zealous politicians are pointing out ways of solving the problem. According to one of the proposals, the addicts should be taken off the street by force. "Voluntariness in drug rehabilitation is in many cases inappropriate liberalism," argues the Hesse Landtag [state legislature] deputy Wolf-Dieter Firnhaber (CDU); "after all, cholera, typhoid or plague victims are likewise detained against their will."

However, it is not until a rising death rate alarms the public that the politicians become active. In Berlin, which in 1977 recorded the hitherto highest drug death rate of all Federal Laender (84), the Senate allocated this year DM 8.6 million (six times as much as in the preceding year) for drug control--"on account of the fatalities," as Theo Loos, Berlin's deputy drug commissioner, conceded. Nevertheless, this year Berlin has again recorded 60 drug-related deaths.

The attempts made by the authorities are at any rate an advance as compared to the setbacks which at the beginning of the drug wave at the end of the 1960's characterized the handling of addicts. Drug addicts seeking advice frequently were given nothing but an instructional pamphlet, and veteran social workers found it difficult to relate to longhaired junkies.

Some self-help groups did not even attempt to cure the addiction. Rather, they propagated drug use for the purpose of raising political consciousness. In the Hamburg "Release" center (motto: "Help yourselves"), the consumption of soft drugs had long been considered the appropriate

medicine for effecting the withdrawal from hard drugs. At that time, the Hamburg drug commissioner, Eckhard Guenther, excused the occasional joints smoked in the "Release" center: "They have helped us by taking 50 people off the mainliner market."

In addition, there were external obstacles: In Frankfurt, a rehabilitation center was smashed by a drunk motorcycle tough. In Bittenfeld in Swabia, local politicians and parish councilors prevented the Wuerttemberg Charity Organization from rehabilitating addicts in an old parsonage.

In Braunschweig, the advertising organ NEUE BRAUNSCHWEIGER recommended mental institutions. The paper suggested that the addicts ("many are worth less than manure") be permitted here "unrestrained drug use until their early death."

The first subsidies offered by the Federal Government and the Laender were squandered rather indiscriminately: On tearooms, drug clinics, communes and contact centers. By 1971, the state had subsidized 118 facilities characterized by good intentions and a lack of expertise.

It was not until 1973 that the rehabilitation centers were given scientific support--initially in the hope that this would lead to the development of a generally accepted therapeutic concept. By now, however, the Bonn drug politicians have realized that there can be no "optimal therapy," as Minister of Public Health Antje Huber conceded; the causes of dependence and the emotional and physical consequences of addiction in the individual cases are too varied.

The model of the four-stage "therapy chain" is probably the most promising:

- Counseling in outpatient facilities maintained by the public health authorities, welfare institutions or self-help groups;
- physical detoxification in a mental hospital or in the intensive care center of a hospital (duration: 7 to 10 days);
- psychological rehabilitation in a facility removed as far as possible from the addict's former "scene" (duration: Frequently unlimited, at least several months);
- follow-up therapy in a commune in company with other former addicts under the supervision of therapists and social workers.

There are weak links in this chain. While counseling centers exist in densely populated areas, there are hardly any in rural regions. Most counseling is usually no more than the presentation of information concerning therapy. Drug experts criticize that there is hardly any outpatient or preventive care.

According to the Tuebingen pedagogue Thies Poerksen, "The market of therapeutic facilities is an open arena for all sorts of things." The helpers in the churches and welfare associations have been joined by profiteers and miracle healers. Religious sects and political fringe groups are likewise interested in helping the addicts.

The Frankfurt AOK [General Health Insurance Fund], for example, prefers to refer its policy holders to the Hatzfeld-Eifa "Hahnenholz Hospital" in North Hesse--which to the Wiesbaden psychiatrist Charlotte Berger is "at best a sanitarium." Berger, the drug expert of the Hesse Ministry of Social Welfare, stated after a visit to the hospital: "For heroin addicts, this is unsuitable."

For many years, the "New Church of Scientology" received public funds (in Berlin DM 1.5 million) for its "Narconon" therapy. By means of devices such as the "Hubbard E-meter," the church apostles tried to break the addicts of the hard drug habit.

In the opinion of the Berlin drug commissioner, Wolfgang Heckmann, Scientology's cures are "illusory; once there is no longer any identification with the Scientology group, the addict drops back into the drug scene." It was only after almost all of the West Berlin drug experts had sharply protested that "Narconon" was struck from the list of organizations to be subsidized.

Presently, successful rehabilitation facilities are characterized by one feature in particular: Trained pedagogues and psychologists are very strict with the addicts. According to FRANK WURTER RUNDSCHAU, "the hard line is generally accepted now." In the Tuebingen Drug Aid Center, where reveille is sounded at 5:30 am, "overseers" appointed for that very purpose maintain discipline.

Likewise, strict abstinence is the rule in the "Ernest Holmes Hospital" in the Allgaeu village of Leutkirch-Winterstetten. Any nonessential food or beverage is taboo here, even candy, black tea, coffee and Coke. Those who want to give up drug use there must hand over their identification card, driver's license and check book and must accept bodily searches as well as blood and urine tests.

In the Bannensiek, Hoenkenmuhle, Bennigsen and Dachtmissen communes in Lower Saxony, "dependence on the rehabilitation commune" is exacted from the drug addict; subsequently, this dependence is step by step reduced.

Many communes are extremely selective. For example, the Hamburg "Reitbrook Project" will not admit any seriously disturbed individuals, or persons facing criminal proceedings and "the prospect of a jail sentence." According to psychologist Liselotte Bruening of the Goetting "Day Top" Center in Upper Bavaria, it is essential "that the suffering be intense."

The Berlin physician Werner Middendorf explains the concept: The addicts must learn "to endure everyday stress. They must no longer be allowed to give themselves up to the quasi-maternal protection of the drug."

Consequently, in the institutions there remains only a narrow margin between barely permissible tolerance and most severe treatment. In Wolfsmuenster Castle in Lower Franconia--which as a "long-term rehabilitation program" (duration: 9 to 12 months) is representative of the strict approach--the psychologists take their patients to the upper limit.

This begins at the time of admission. The newcomer must convince the other ex-junkies that he is serious about the treatment. "With them," observed psychologist Ingrid Hack, "the compassion number cuts no ice: They know all the tricks."

Those who pass the test submit to strict regulations: During the first 6 weeks, they get no mail nor are they allowed to receive visitors; magazines, music and TV are taboo. Whoever leaves the castle area, is expelled. And for the first 3 to 4 months, the "prohibition concerning social and sexual relations" stipulates: "No sharing of beds or bathtubs." Records and radio are permitted only at the second stage, after approximately 3 months; records reminiscent of the "scene" remain on the Index.

Aside from merciless group discussions, the therapy includes hard agricultural work: Among other chores, the women have to muck out the pens of the pigs and of the two sheep ("Honda" and "Guzzi"); the men fell trees and dig up potatoes. Not all patients can withstand the pressure. The Wolfsmuenster therapist Hack concedes that "at some time or other everyone wants to bolt."

In fact, many do and the consequences are frequently fatal. "Sometimes we drag them out of the rest room 2 hours later," says Ralph Wilk of the "Synanon" rehabilitation center. After prolonged abstinence, the first fix is often the last one.

In order to prevent such fatal relapses, rehabilitation organizations such as Synanon want to be more than an intermediate station. Thus, Synanon's Berlin center considers itself a "community of life" and operates according to the motto: "God helps those who help themselves."

Through abstinence and asceticism, Synanon tries to help its disciples to a new outlook on life. They eat only organically grown, unsugared food and sleep in large halls containing 12 and more beds.

The center's way of doing things is respected as well as rejected. Berlin businessmen--impressed by the strict discipline--donated rugs and wall paper, and the Rotary Club organized sailing trips on the Baltic Sea for

Synanon members.

Patients of other drug centers criticize Synanon for ordering its members to shave their heads. "What is the point of this stupid head shaving," asks a convalescent at the Berlin Charity Association, "it's nothing but punishment."

Which form of therapy offers the best chance of rehabilitation and whether a shaven head or the feeding of pigs are of any help is as yet open to question. Likewise uninformative are the success rates publicized by some institutions. Says drug expert Thamm: "Juggling with figures is good only for influencing public health policy; it has no bearing on the problems."

All too varied are the therapy objectives and time limits set by the rehabilitation centers. To some centers, an individual is cured if he or she sticks out the course of therapy for 6 months without taking any drugs; to others, the criterion is 1 year of abstinence after the individual's release.

For many years, the Berlin "Narconon" Project publicized rehabilitation rates of 62 to 80 percent. Drug commissioner Heckmann considers this "a trick": The sect's results were based on how many addicts were still in therapy after 1 year. Heckmann points out the absurdity of this procedure: If it were valid, the Berlin Tegel Prison, from which no addict can escape, could be credited with "a rehabilitation rate of nearly 100 percent."

Recently, the 60 model facilities subsidized by the Federal Government determined that 57 percent of the former in-house patients and 63 percent of the outpatients stayed clear of drugs; however, these figures were obtained for a target date 3 months after the termination of therapy, which in the opinion of medical experts is too early for a definitive evaluation.

Cautious medical experts will not evaluate the success of a therapy until the patient has been living independently for at least 3 years. Says neurologist Wanke: "It is impossible to make an assessment immediately after the release of the individual concerned."

However, it is difficult to obtain data on the post-therapy doings of former heroin addicts. There are no official statistics on how many stay clean and how many get hooked again by the needle. There are some investigations, however, that provide some clues concerning the addicts' post-therapy chances of success.

A survey undertaken by the Hamm "Westphalian Institute for Child and Juvenile Psychiatry" produced the following data concerning young drug addicts who had undergone treatment in a therapy chain. Three years

after their release,

--twenty-nine percent were totally abstinent;

--fifty-five percent had occasionally taken drugs--albeit soft drugs, e.g. hashish, alcohol or pills;

--twenty-six percent were shooting up again and had dropped back into the drug scene.

The majority of the 84 percent, who had succeeded in giving up the use of heroin, had also regained their social standing. Of these individuals, 88 percent had resumed their professional training or had returned to their job; 50 percent had to a large extent reestablished normal social relations with non-drug users; 39 percent claimed to be professionally well established and to have satisfactory social contacts. The Hamm results are not atypical. According to Heckmann's estimate regarding the rate of success after the termination of therapy, "between 20 and 55 percent are still clean after 3 years."

However, in the experience of many drug experts, every second patient discontinues the therapy within the initial period, i.e. in the 1st year. But this does not always mean that rehabilitation has failed. According to the "Day Top" Center, an individual who breaks off the treatment in one center "can succeed in another facility precisely on account of this failure."

Not all health insurance bodies recognize every institution. Thus the Cologne AOK [General Health Insurance Fund] will occasionally refer patients to Wolfsmuenster Castle in Bavaria, whereas local insurance bodies keep clear of the castle. Those who are dependent on the Social Welfare Office sometimes have to put up with "a great deal of rigmarole," says Bernhard Schmidtbreick, the drug expert of the German Charity Association in Freiburg: "They must fill out a great many complicated forms and other such nonsense."

Addicts are stalled off for many weeks and quite a few give up--or become smart: Christoph Reichel*, 22, of Frankfurt always visited the Social Welfare Office in a "disheveled and unkempt condition so as to arouse their compassion."

However, very few heroin addicts are still strong enough to accept even the first aid. "There is a hard core," says Klaus Wanke, "that we cannot get to."

Even some psychiatrists demand that addicts, who after shooting up "no longer feel any euphoria"--as a Frankfurt junkie describes his condition--

*Name changed by the editors.

but "at most normal sensations," be committed to rehabilitation centers, and if necessary by force. After all, says Wunke, "it is not admissible to let a human being perish thanks to our decision not to do anything" (see interview p 44) [not reproduced].

The thesis advanced above all by therapists and social workers to the effect that only those who come of their own accord can be cured (Thamm: "That's not something I can accomplish with a whip in a closed room") is to be deemphasized.

For some medical experts argue that many addicts are no longer capable of making rational decisions. Says the Hesse drug commissioner, Charlotte Berger: "As far as their decision making is concerned, they are like babies who just sit there waiting to be fed." Likewise, Hesse's minister of social welfare, Armin Clauss--alarmed by the increase in drug-related deaths--recently appealed to the courts and the public welfare departments not to shrink back any longer from forcible commitments. As far as the legal situation is concerned, such a step could be justified.

According to the state laws concerning the detention of sick individuals, drug addicts can be committed to a security ward, if they endanger their fellow citizens. According to the Hesse Detention Law, commitment is also permissible, if the addicts represent "a danger to themselves" and if "the danger is considerable and not avertible by other means."

However, the courts usually exercise restraint when an administrative body requests the commitment of an endangered addict. The Duesseldorf State Court of Appeal, e.g. does not consider "an addict's unpredictability" sufficient grounds for commitment.

The Frankfurt State Court judges prefer to leave the addicts to their own devices. It was not sufficient--the ruling stated--"that from a medical point of view and in the interest of the individual concerned, early treatment is imperative. The addict, too, has the constitutional right of individual liberty and he or she has the right wrongly to plan or conduct his or her life."

The Frankfurt State Court conceded that a drug addict could be committed, but only if there is good reason to expect behavior "which endangers the individual's health or life in such a way as to interfere with law and order"--whenever that may be.

Thus the therapist usually does not get to see the addict until he or she has committed a criminal offense--which as a rule happens rather quickly. For even someone who keeps illegal drugs exclusively for his own use is liable to prosecution. Thus according to law every junkie is a felon.

Likewise, it does not take the addict long to become a thief. At some time or other he is bound to steal a portable radio in a department store so as to finance next day's fix. According to the crime statistics, there is one drug-related offense for every addict.

It is left to the discretion of the judges where the drug addicts--first in conflict with society and now also in conflict with the law--will end up. The judges can

--pass a prison sentence and order the addict committed to a rehabilitation facility--before or after he has served his term;

--forego punishment and instead order the addict committed to a rehabilitation facility;

--place the addict on probation on condition that he or she undergo treatment in a rehabilitation facility.

It appears that the courts are incapable of considering the addict's welfare. In making their decisions, complains the Munich attorney Alexander Eberth, the judges are all too frequently motivated "by the desire to punish him for his previous conduct."

In the opinion of drug experts, however, a lengthy prison term is an extremely unfavorable point of departure for a successful therapy. Says Eberth: "Once a drug offender has been prosecuted and once the sentence has been executed, there is no longer any chance of successful therapy."

According to some drug experts, detention or commitment to a rehabilitation facility are advisable only for a limited period, i.e. for effecting physical withdrawal and for intensifying the suffering.

The rehabilitation experts are agreed that judges are hardly capable of determining the right moment for discontinuing internment; the more so since for the most part this decision is made by a different judge, who does not know the addict personally, but only from the court records.

Thus many heroin addicts are in the same position as the steam fitter Berthold Werner, 20, from Egelsbach in South Hesse. Since the addict had embezzled two color TV sets to finance his habit, he was brought up for trial before the Darmstadt Juvenile Court. In view of the 7 months of detention pending trial, even the prosecuting attorney thought it advisable to release the defendant on probation, in order to enable him to undergo rehabilitation treatment at the "Lower Saxony Therapy Chain."

The judge did not relent. Making allowance for a previous sentence, he sentenced Werner to 1 1/2 years' detention in a juvenile home; after serving 1 year, Werner was dispensed from the remaining 6 months. The

court had ruled that detention was necessary "to make the defendant realize the implications of the offense committed."

Not always is it the courts alone that block any attempt at rehabilitation therapy. The rehabilitation centers and mental hospitals--suitable at best for the first step away from the needle--are hardly capable of attaining the objective set by the legislator, namely "to break the addict of his habit and to eliminate the underlying maladjustment."

Frequently, these institutions do not even differentiate between addicts and schizophrenics. In some institutions, it is not difficult to obtain drugs. "An addict can quickly go back to the drug scene," complains Kurt Moog of "Zuflucht" [Refuge], a Frankfurt parents' initiative, "and supply the whole crew."

From the shortage of facilities, some judges draw their own conclusions in regard to the addict to be sentenced. Thus the Bonn Regional Court sent to prison a drug offender, whom the judges had initially ordered committed to a rehabilitation center. The reasons: In the State Hospital he could "not be helped," and another suitable facility was "not available."

Consequently, far more drug addicts are serving prison terms than are undergoing treatment in rehabilitation centers. According to a survey of Berlin penal institutions undertaken by the wardens, every 10th inmate--and of the women every 2nd inmate--is addicted to drugs. In the Hesse penal institutions, every third inmate is a junkie.

Hardly any penal institution is free from drugs. Says Heinz Falke*, 27, an inmate at Berlin-Tegel, "It is not difficult here to obtain junk." In order to curb the heroin traffic in Tegel Prison, the prison dealers have now been quartered in a special ward.

So far, there have only been modest attempts to provide psychological therapy for convicts. In Tegel Prison, 4 social workers care for 30 inmates in two drug wards. In the Frankfurt-Preungesheim Women's Prison, staff members of the "Youth Guidance and Welfare" Drug Center conduct therapy sessions with the inmates.

Meanwhile, the high rehabilitation failure rate, the lack of openings in rehabilitation centers and the realization that they are increasingly losing control of their children have mobilized a great many parents.

In a tea room and in a rehabilitation commune, the Munich "Con-Drops" group--which was established by parents of drug addicts--offers assistance in apartment and job hunting. The parents' association cares for addicted convicts and refers them to lawyers.

On the other hand, the Frankfurt "Circle of Relatives of Drug Addicts" is more concerned with providing protection "against the terrorism of

* Name changed by the editors.

these young people who are by now motivated by only one desire, namely by hook or crook to obtain the money for financing their drug habit."

Some parents are prepared to use any means to get their children off the street, no matter where the children will end up. Helmut Kusche, a member of the Frankfurt parents' association, calls for the establishment of a "labor service for the young people," for: "We must reconsider things--Sodom and Gomorrah are close at hand."

When they are informed about the drug career of their children, the parents' reaction is usually helplessness or harshness--and they often do the wrong thing. Zuflucht staff member Nada Herman has found that "when the children start crying, the mothers will give them money for drugs."

Instead of contacting a counseling center, they rather sell their car to finance the drug habit--as did a mother in Langenselbold, Hesse. Or, as happened in Frankfurt, they let the drug-addicted son have the apartment key and when they return from their vacation they are surprised to find all their belongings gone: "From the jewel box to the TV set, everything was gone" (Herman).

A Frankfurt father gave his son--who was willing to undergo treatment--DM 4,000 for a pre-therapy vacation in Turkey. Before his departure for the rehabilitation commune, the father bought him DM 2,000 worth of clothes--suit, shirt and tie--as though he was going to take the waters in Baden-Baden.

However, considering the new drug generation, even the therapists are perplexed. Drug experts have observed that the drug scene includes more and more addicts who--having dropped out of school or an apprenticeship program--immediately start using hard drugs.

These are youngsters from juvenile homes and backyards who--according to the Berlin physician Werner Middendorf--"never received the emotional security that could form the basis of a withdrawal motivation."

Says drug expert Thamm: "They are not even close to being part of the program."

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